

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

The true picture
David Bailey's exclusive
photographs from
famine-stricken Sudan
Peace offering
Neil Kinnock on the
lessons to be
learnt from VE Day
Crowning glory
Suzy Menkes pays
a seasonal compliment
to the hat
General alert
Miles Kingston renews
his acquaintance
with Galtieri

Portfolio

Saturday's £60,000 weekly prize in The Times Portfolio competition was shared between two readers. Mr Richard West of Wimborne, Dorset and Mr Pier Francesco Barattolo of Kensington, London, each received £30,000.

The £2,000 daily prize was shared between Mr Andrew F. Hanter of Ashley Heath, Market Drayton, Salop, Mr Samuel G. Leach of Shalden, Alton, Hants and Mrs Patricia McGill of Houghton, Huntingdon, each receive £666.66p.

There is no Portfolio today but the competition resumes tomorrow.

Car test denies Prost win

Alain Prost, of France, was disqualified two hours after winning the San Marino Grand Prix motor race at Imola because his McLaren car was found to be under the 540 kilograms minimum weight limit. Victory was awarded to Elio de Angelis, of Italy who had finished second in a Lotus.

Page 15

Palace inquiry

Scotland Yard is investigating how two women intruders found in a courtier's home last week got into the grounds of Kensington Palace.

Page 3

Mastermind win

Ian Meadows, aged 29, a hospital supplies driver from Leicester, last night became the BBC 'Mastermind' for 1985 after a course of hypnosis to overcome nerves.

Page 3

Babies 'stable'

The Cambridge sextuplets born on Thursday to Mrs Jane Underhill, aged 28, of Burwell, were said last night to be poorly, but stable at Rosie Maternity Hospital.

EEC failure

EEC farm ministers last night gave up their attempt to settle agricultural prices after nearly four days and nights of argument in Luxembourg. They will try again on May 14.

Tough German stance, page 4

Gandhi angry

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, India's Prime Minister, as good as accused Pakistan of lying about its intention to build a nuclear bomb.

Page 5

ENIGMA

Tomorrow in Computer Horizons The Times continues its series of six codebreaking competitions with valuable prizes.

Each week readers are invited to crack a code and in this week's competition, the third in the series, there is a chance to win a first prize of a British Airways flight for two to Los Angeles and £1,000 in cash for the trip.

In addition, there are 25 British Telecom Viscount Super 41 phones to be won.

Leader page 11
Letters: On Nacods/NCB agreement from Mr P. McNessey
Leading articles: BL's future; Mansion House Square; Liberia Features, pages 8-10
Frank Johnson on President Reagan at Bitburg and Belser left-wing attitudes to the BBC inquiry; Anne Sofer on the most democratic way to coalition; Spectrum: return of Orson Welles, Monday Page: the divided family
Obituary, page 12
Sir Donald Bailey, Sir Percy Spender

Home News	2,3	Law Report	4
Overseas	4,6	Religion	12
Arts	7	Sale Room	12
Cross	12	Science	12
Arts	12	Sport	13-16
Crosswords	8, 20	TV & Radio	19
Diary	10	Weather	20

Thatcher set on private occupational pensions

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday pre-empted Thursday's expected Cabinet discussion of the politically sensitive issue of State earnings-related pensions when she said that she wanted people to have the right to an occupational pension.

She said: "I want people to have the right to property, the right to occupational pensions, the right to shares; the right to be the same as everyone else because they have that independence. That is my dream."

Whitehall sources said last night that portable and occupational pension schemes, provided by the market, would replace the State earnings-related pension scheme (Serps) and that the Prime Minister's stated preference would be carried in the forthcoming Green Paper on the social services, the discussion document which Mrs Thatcher said would describe the Government's "preliminary views and options".

Mrs Thatcher's remarks, on the BBC radio World this weekend programme, may well dismay some of her Cabinet colleagues who are still considering the papers presented to Cabinet by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Although there is no Cabinet disposition to defend the long-term burden of Serps, ministers who have no direct experience of the highly-complex pensions field had been expected to question Mr Fowler about the financial and political implications of his plan to abolish the 1975 scheme and replace it with compulsory private provisions.

The Prime Minister has effectively bounced the Cabinet, and the Treasury, out of any alternative. In spite of her insistence yesterday that she could not discuss the Fowler review. "Obviously, I can't. Cabinet is considering it, and obviously I can't jump the gun."

Mrs Thatcher said: "We have to get a balance between what it is reasonable for the working population, to contribute and what it is reasonable for the retired population, and for the health service and for the sick and disabled, to expect to have as their standard of living."

She also said that she would fight the next election on an extension of opportunity for the voters. "I want them, regardless of background, to have a chance to own property; more are doing so than ever before."

"I want them, regardless of background, to have a chance to have an occupational pension scheme. That was a great prestige symbol. More are doing so than ever before."

"I want them, regardless of background, to have a chance of owning some shares, like British Telecom, like shares in the business, they work in, or shares with someone else. More people are doing so than ever before."

"In other words, I want to get totally rid of class distinction. As someone put it in one of the papers this morning: Marks and Spencer have triumphed over Karl Marks and Engels."

Mrs Thatcher, who described last Thursday's unemployment figures as "a bitter blow", delivered a coded rebuke for Mr Peter Walker's Cambridge speech on the need for expansion.

She said: "Peter, I think, is very much concerned about unemployment. So is everyone else in the Cabinet."

She added: "In the end, you are only going to get more jobs."

Continued on page 2, col 5

Reagan lays the ghost of Bitburg

From Nicholas Ashford, Bitburg

Under solemn grey skies redolent with death, President Reagan yesterday paid homage to the victims and the vanquished of the Second World War.

First, amid the bleak and lifeless mounds that contained the remains of the 50,000 men, women and children who perished at Bergen-Belsen concentration camp; later, after his controversial wreath-laying at the German military cemetery at Bitburg containing the graves of 2,000 German soldiers who died in that terrible slaughter the President proclaimed a simple message - "never again".

In two moving and eloquent addresses, President Reagan mourned the human wreckage of totalitarianism but also celebrated Germany's liberation from its Nazi past.

"On this fortieth anniversary of World War II, we mark the day when the hate, the evil, and the obscurities ended, and we commemorate the re-kindling of the democratic spirit in Germany," he declared in a speech at the US Air Force base here, shortly after his controversial wreath-laying ceremony at the German cemetery.

"The one lesson of World War II is the one lesson of Nazism, is that freedom must always be stronger than totalitarianism; that good must always be stronger than evil... we cannot undo the crimes and wars of yesterday, nor call the millions back to life. But we can give meaning to the past by learning its lessons and making a better future."

Although some demonstrators were present at both Belsen and Bitburg, their protests seemed almost irrelevant compared with the gravity of the words spoken by the President and his host, Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The presence of SS graves at Bitburg no longer seemed such a contentious issue by the time the twin ceremonies were over. Mr Reagan's actions appeared to have laid that controversy to rest.

After a surprise visit to the grave of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer the President and Mrs Reagan arrived at Belsen, eerily silent amid the bleak flatlands of Lower Saxony.

Forty years ago British troops arrived at this spot to find, in the words of one of them, "a giant death camp of apocalyptic dimensions".

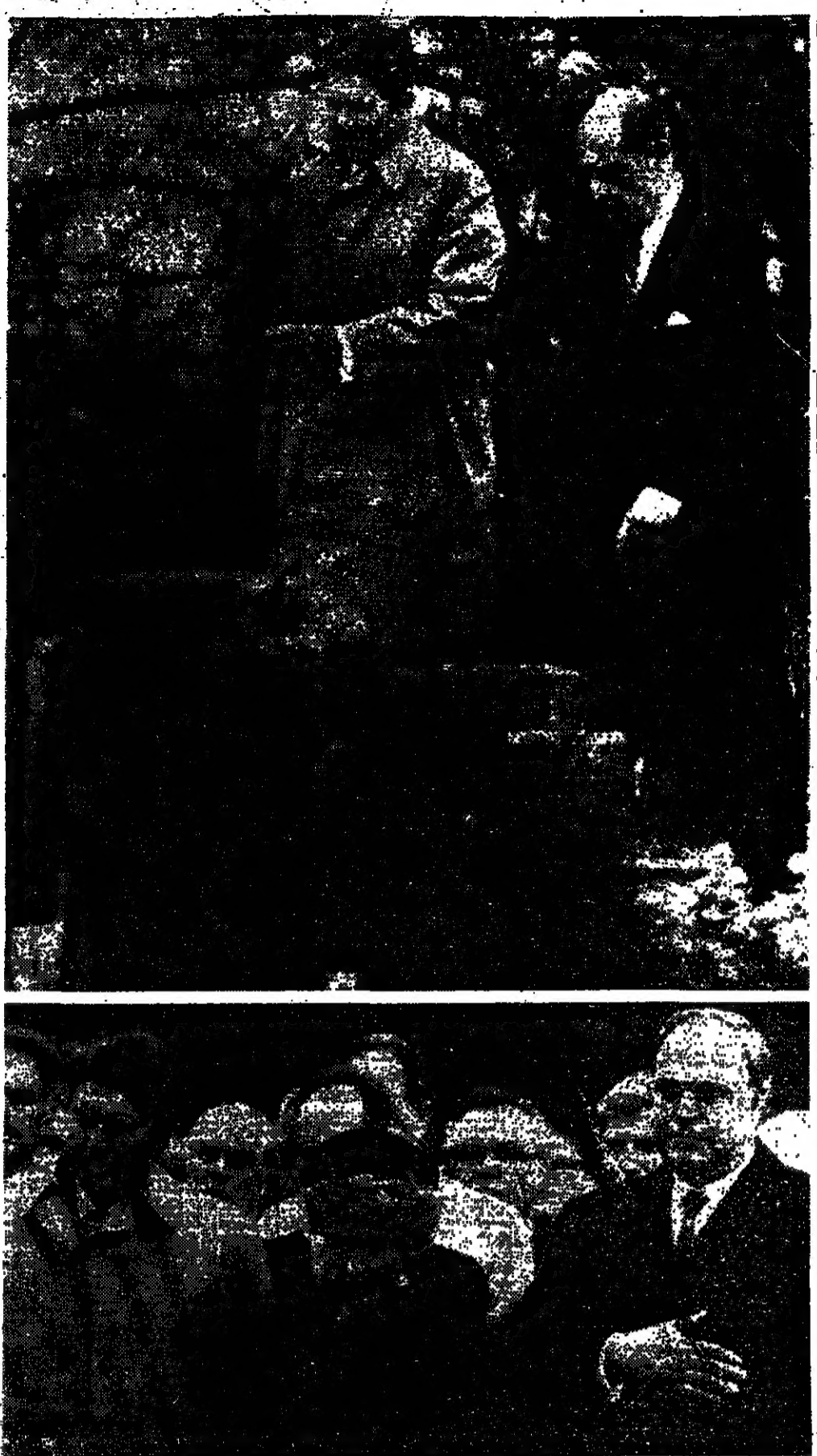
The President paid tribute to the memory of the dead by placing a large wreath at the foot of a 150ft granite memorial wall.

Prayers were said by Protestant and Catholic ministers and the deaths of the holocaust. "We are here today to confirm that the horror cannot outlast the hope - and that even from the worst of all things, the best may come forth."

The President referred to Anne Frank who perished at Belsen and whose diaries recorded both the horrors of Nazi rule and also the strength of the human spirit. "We share the glowing hope that rests in every human soul," the President said.

In a short address of welcome, spoken with pain and sorrow, Chancellor Kohl said: "We bow in sorrow before the victims of murder and genocide. The supreme goal of our political efforts is to render impossible any repetition of that systematic destruction of human life and dignity."

Continued on back page, col 1



Top: President Reagan and General Matthew Ridgway, a US commander in the Second World War, walk through the German military cemetery at Bitburg. Below: Mrs Reagan, with her husband and Chancellor Kohl, during the memorial ceremony at Belsen

Paris veto leaves summit smarting

From David Smith and Nicholas Ashford, Bonn

Western leaders were smarting yesterday after France's veto prevented the Bonn economic summit from achieving its objective, the naming of a new date for trade talks.

The summit, intended to emphasize harmony 40 years after the Second World War, ended in disunity and ill-humour.

The main losers were President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl or West Germany, both of whom had invested much political capital on emerging with an early 1986 date for new discussions on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mrs Thatcher was also clearly disappointed, though she claimed that differences between the participants - the United States, Britain, Germany, France, Japan, Italy, Canada and the European Commission - were small.

The clear winner was President Mitterrand of France, who held out against the other leaders, including a meeting with Mrs Thatcher, in refusing to agree to trade talks early next year.

It became clear in his post-summit press conference that French objections went further than timing. He listed the threat to the common agricultural policy, as well as Third World and French national interests as his reasons for holding out.

Matters came to a head in the final formal session on Saturday, described as "very tense", it overran its allotted time by two hours. The leaders finally agreed on a compromise, with the wording: "Most of us think that this (a new Gatt round) should be in 1986."

As well as sabotaging the summit on trade, Mitterrand failed to join general support for the United States' Strategic Defence Initiative.

Mrs Thatcher could claim some successes. Before reading the final communiqué on Saturday, Chancellor Kohl announced that experts would report in September on how to encourage international cooperation against drug trafficking. Mrs Thatcher had raised the subject at the first formal summit dinner on Thursday.

The Prime Minister also drew comfort from the communiqué, which committed summit countries to "prudent, and where necessary strengthened monetary and budgetary policies" and "firm control over public spending".

In separate programmes for action, the European leaders committed themselves to further removal of "structural rigidities" such as minimum wages, excessive regulations and restrictive practices.

The next economic summit will be held in Japan in the summer next year.

Summit details, page 6

Air routes opened up to save exports

By David Young

Lucrative air routes between Britain and Singapore and Malaysia are to be opened up after the discovery by the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Transport, that large potential export orders were being lost.

The state airlines of Malaysia, and Singapore who has asked for further flights to and from London, complained that British Airways had played a too dominant role in sharing out flights.

Mr Nicholas Ridley has overruled departmental advice and given Singapore Airlines permission for two flights a week to and from Manchester.

Malaysian Airlines is to be allowed an extra weekly flight to and from London and the routes are to be opened-up to other British airlines.

In pre-tour briefings and during her visits to Malaysia and Singapore Mrs Thatcher was told that British companies were being taken off tendering lists for large contracts in Singapore and that in Malaysia US rather than British aircraft were being bought because of British Airways' opposition to new flights.

It is understood that the British Airways chairman, Lord King of Wartaby, was briefed at Downing Street and asked to accept the decision gracefully and not embarrass the Prime Minister by mounting a campaign of opposition.

British Airways had denied that it threatened to cut expansion plans at Manchester if the new Singapore Airlines flights were granted. The airline told the airport management that proposed new services from Manchester to Australia, the Middle East, Africa and North America could be jeopardized if the flights are allowed.

The decision to allow the flights comes in the wake of the discovery that British Airways, carried out bilateral discussions with Malaysia and Singapore on the routes.

That arises because of the airline's original status as government department which had not been changed when it became nationalized.

Now that British Airways is to be privatized, advisers warned the Prime Minister that the airline could not be seen acting in its commercial interests while also appearing to represent the official British view.

Although opening up the routes could affect British Airways' profits - it carries loads of about 61 per cent on the Singapore-London route compared to 39 per cent on Singapore-Airways - the Prime Minister's determination that there should be no artificial trade barriers erected by Britain has resulted in the new flights being authorized.

Liberals determined to keep independence

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Liberal councillors who have gained unprecedented political power in the shires decided yesterday not to abandon their long-standing independence from central control.

The influential Association of Liberal Councils has issued no instructions to members about how to exploit their role as power-brokers in more than 20 shire councils across England and Wales.

The association held several meetings yesterday to consider how to tackle the sharing of power which will begin soon, when powerful positions of spending committees are shared out in the counties.

There could soon be a complex patchwork of deals. Past experience gives no reliable guide to the likely policy of the Alliance, which now holds almost one in six of county council seats.

Liberals in the hung London Borough Council of Brent voted with Conservatives in March against Labour proposals to defy the Government's rationing law. But Liberals in the Labour-dominated London Borough of Tower Hamlets have voted recently with Labour left-wingers against spending cuts proposed by the Labour right.

Liberals have also split, sometimes in one council, on issues such as the banning of hunting on council land and the establishment of nuclear-free zones. The degree of cooperation between Liberals and the 120 SDP county councillors who were elected last week may also vary.

Porters are greatly complicated by the fragmentation of old political patterns in the shires. A hung council has usually meant a few Liberals holding the balance between large Labour and Conservative groups, each of which fall just short of an outright majority.

But in some councils, where the Conservatives' lost control for the first time last week, there is scope for some complicated manoeuvring.

Beach blast kills four UK children

Cairo (AP) - Four British children playing on a Red Sea beach were killed when they triggered a mine left behind from the Middle Eastern war, police said yesterday.

The children died on Saturday at Ain Sukhba, a popular camping area east of Cairo, just south of Suez Canal.

British sources in Cairo identified the victims as Keiron Riley, aged four, Phillip Bell, aged six, Melissa Downs, aged seven, and James Whitehead, aged seven. A police official at Suez said they were among children of six British families who live in Cairo.

"The mine that blew up was from one of several wars in the area," the official said. "We still find mines and bombs buried in the sand and in the sea. Some areas are sealed off because we know there are mines in them."

The Foreign Office confirmed that the children had been killed by an explosion, but its course was still being investigated.

Copies of Chinese bronzes upset scholars

By Geraldine Norman

Thirty-two copies of Chinese bronzes made at a British foundry established within the walls of the Forbidden City in Peking are to go on show at the National Museum of Wales next month. The project is one of the most extraordinary results of China's new trading relations with the West. It is causing considerable controversy in scholarly circles.

The idea originated with the Chinese ministry of cultural relics, who approached Lord Carrick, then chairman of Carrick, then chairman of Carrick, about it in 1980. Bowater's, about it in 1980. Bowater's, about it in 1980. Bowater's, about it in 1980.

Lord Carrick brought in a friend, Mr Kenneth Digby-Jones, an art dealer, who has nursed the project to fruition on behalf of Bowater's over four years. They now have 50 sets of identical bronzes for sale at £70,000 a set. Mr Digby-Jones has chosen where possible to price the bronzes at about 6 per cent of the current auction value of originals. Some of the bronzes copied are virtually beyond price since they exist uniquely in the Palace Museum.

A few selected Western connoisseurs have seen the bronzes. Mr Julian Thompson, chairman of Sotheby's London and an authority on Chinese art, says that the difference between fake and original is hardly apparent visually. But those experienced in handling Chinese bronzes can tell the difference, he says. They are very good, though not quite as good as some of the fakes made in Shanghai and Japan before the war.

The technology used in casting the bronzes was provided by the Morris Singer Foundry near Basingstoke, world leaders in the field who cast for such artists as Henry Moore, Hepworth and Chadwick.

The danger of damaging the original bronzes while making rubber moulds for the copies was the issue that stirred up most controversy among Chinese scholars. The project went ahead against some fierce opposition.

In the West, controversy centres on the morality of marketing identical copies and the potentially damaging impact of their availability on the prices of originals. Each piece is stamped with the Palace Museum's cipher and numbered.

The bronzes chosen for reproduction span 2,500 years, ranging from the early Shang period (the sixteenth to eleventh centuries BC) to the Tang Dynasty (618 to 906 AD). While the Chinese used the soft wax method of bronze casting, their clay moulds were inefficient and finishing a bronze by hand could take about two years.

Copies of bronzes made recently in China took about 18 months to complete, with the Morris Singer technology this is reduced to 10 days. The patination is achieved by using a mixture of Singer technology the application of chemicals, and traditional Chinese methods.

NATURE WALKS. BUSINESS RUNS.

Since Thomas Cook decided to move to Peterborough in 1973, their annual pre-tax profits have increased from £3 million to £11 million.

In addition to the business opportunities, Peterborough (only 50 minutes by train from London) has unrivalled sporting and leisure facilities; and Nene Park's 2,500 acres of river valley are among the outdoor attractions.

For your free complete guide to relocation, return the coupon, or call John Bouldin on Peterborough (0733) 68931.

To: John Bouldin, Peterborough Development Corporation, Touthill Close, City Road, Peterborough PE1 1UJ. Please send me your free complete guide to relocation.

Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
Tel. _____

The Peterborough Effect
IT'S BEEN WORKING FOR CENTURIES

NUM leadership pleads for area support on 'minor' rule changes

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The National Union of Mineworkers' leadership, anxious to rally support for rule changes at its conference in July, has written to each area suggesting that only minor alterations are proposed.

Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary, says that the changes were agreed in principle by previous conferences. Media suggestions that the proposed new rules were "fundamental and far-reaching" were "totally and dangerously untrue," he wrote.

The letter comes after the decision of the South Wales executive to recommend the changes strongly to its area delegate

conference that the new rules, which would lead to a greater centralization of power in the national union, should be resisted.

The moderate alliance of coalfields in the Midlands are also implacably opposed and with the possibility that Scotland and even Yorkshire may join their condemnation at the annual rules revision conference in Sheffield, the chances of them winning the necessary two-thirds majority are remote.

Another issue to be decided could be the dismissal of Mr Roy Lynk and Mr David Prendergast, Nottinghamshire union officials, who face disciplinary proceedings before the executive in Sheffield on Thursday for refusing to follow national instructions and alleged breaches of the rules.

A letter from Mr Heathfield outlining the nine charges against Mr Lynk, Financial secretary, and Mr Prendergast, area agent, warns them to be "under no illusions" that their continued full-time employment was at risk. The executive could suspend them from office with a recommendation to the conference for instant dismissal.

Mr Lynk, acting general secretary and Mr Prendergast, acting president, stepped in when the Nottinghamshire area voiced its displeasure with Mr Ray Chadbourn and Mr Henry Richardson, the coalfield leaders recognized by the national union.

The charges brought against the two men includes refusing to hold a ballot on a 30p weekly levy for dismissed miners, calling off the overtime ban before a national decision and working for the removal of Mr Richardson as general secretary.

Mr Heathfield's letter also said that they had encouraged the introduction of new rules for Nottinghamshire which ran counter to the national model rules. There is little doubt that the executive could find them "guilty" of breaches of the national rules, but the men will argue that they have been elected by miners in Nottinghamshire and are carrying out their wishes.

Mr Lynk and Mr Prendergast have been elected to take the seats of Mr Chadbourn and Mr Richardson on the executive immediately after the annual conference.

The Nottinghamshire leadership has decided that if the men are suspended or dismissed they should continue acting as the senior officials.

It appears that the new alliance, based on disaffected coalfields in Nottinghamshire, south Derbyshire, Leicestershire, North Wales and the white collar section, Coss, has decided not to form a break-away organization.

There are reports of a high

MP's complaint on union ballot

By Our Labour Correspondent

A Tory MP has complained to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, about alleged ballot irregularities in voting now taking place for the executive of the largest Civil Service union.

Mr Edward Leith, MP for Gainsborough and Horncastle, said in a letter to Mr King, yesterday that in one branch of the Civil and Public Services Association, members were given a left-wing "slate" of candidates at the same time voting papers were handed out.

The ballot should be completed by the end of this week and the result declared next week, but early indications suggest that the right wing will win back control of the executive with a substantial majority.

The left vote is split because of a break between Militant Tendency and the rest of the Broad Left. A former CPSP president, Mr Kevin Roddy, who leads Militant's group on the executive, was defeated in his own branch, Washington Child Benefit Office in the north-east, in the presidential election by Mrs Kate Losinska, the current president.

There are reports of a high

turnout in several areas, particularly in branches which usually support candidates put up by the union's moderate grouping. It is generally assumed a big vote will work against the left, which holds an 18-5 majority on the executive.

Mr Leigh said in his letter that the handing out of the Broad Left list of candidates with ballot papers in a branch in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was a "considerable abuse" which neither the CPSP rule book nor the Trade Union Act 1984 could prevent.

The "slate" presented to members at the voting meeting had won the support of the branch executive and Mr Leigh Alderson, the communist general secretary who is fighting the presidential election with Mr Roddy and Mrs Losinska.

"The CPSP election was so complicated and was conducted with such inadequate procedures that it was possible for the people responsible for seeing that the election was fair to indulge in canvassing for the Communist Party candidate while conducting that vote," he said.

Steep rise in cost of Trident

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The cost of Britain's strategic nuclear deterrent is forecast to be only 2.8 per cent of the total defence budget during the next 12 months. But this is likely to be the last year for a decade in which the cost will be so low.

From then on spending on the Trident replacement for Polaris will start to gain momentum.

Spending on Trident this year is thought to be between £200 million and £300 million, but for a few years at the end of the 1980s it will cost more than £1,000 million annually, 5 per cent or 6 per cent of the defence budget, according to government forecasts.

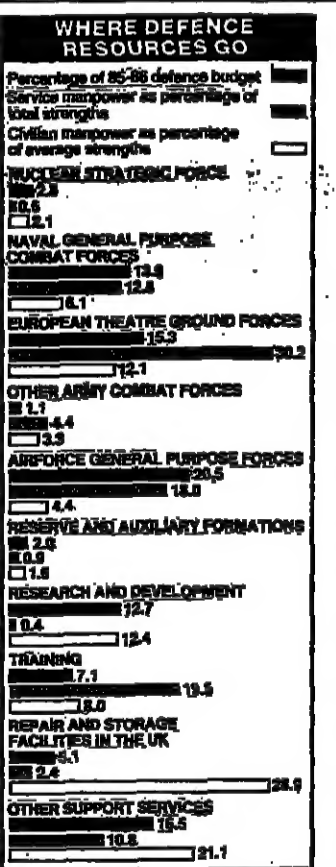
Some analysts suggest, however, that it may make an even larger claim on resources.

The diagram, taken from last week's annual statement on the defence estimates, highlights some of the more striking features of defence spending.

The emphasis on a full-time force is reflected in the fact that only 2 per cent of the budget goes on "reserve and auxiliary forces".

Landed warfare is shown to remain labour intensive whereas sea and air warfare are more capital intensive. "European theatre ground forces" account for 30 per cent of service manpower, but only 15 per cent of the defence budget.

Naval general purpose forces, which involve barely 13 per cent of service personnel, cost 14 per cent of the budget.



Reflecting the continuing costs of buying the Tornado aircraft, the Royal Air Force continues to be the biggest spender of the three services, consuming 20.5 per cent of the defence budget while accounting for 18 per cent of service manpower.

Twenty-four anti-nuclear protesters were detained yesterday after trying to break into two RAF bases in Cambridgeshire, including the proposed cruise missile site at Molesworth.

£7m loss on TNT factory

By George Hill

Military explosives dumped on Third World markets by East European suppliers have undercut world prices and forced the Government to write off capital costs of £7million on a TNT factory built only five years ago.

An official report last week disclosed that the book value of the Royal Ordnance factories' TNT plant at Bridgwater, Somerset, had been written down to a nominal £1 because of the export sales had been frustrated by supplies "particularly from Iron Curtain countries... at prices at which it would be uneconomic for Bridgwater to sell", the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General into plans to privatize the Royal Ordnance factories said.

"They certainly seem to be dumping TNT on international markets; they're totally after the cash," a spokesman for ROP said yesterday.

Most Warsaw Pact countries seem to be involved in the trade, and the main target is Third-World countries, as most developed Western nations have their own established domestic sources of supply.

The new expansion in low-priced exports to the Third World offers the suppliers opportunities for securing much-needed hard currency or deals involving the mutual exchange of surplus goods, and also tends to make Third World customers dependent on the Eastern bloc for military supplies.

Mr Mike Norton, Barratt's marketing director, emphasized that its confidence in timber-frame construction remained unshaken. "We are still firmly convinced we are right, and research shows that timber-frame does not have more problems with damp and rot. If and when common sense prevails we shall return to timber-frame building."

As a result of the adverse publicity, the timber-frame industry decided at the end of last year to launch a counter attack, and formed the Timber and Brick Homes information council, choosing "brick" in the title for obvious reasons, arguing that timber-frame houses contain only 20 per cent more

Timber-frame homes

Barratt's bitter over damages from publicity

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The decision by Barratt Developments, Britain's biggest building company to stop timber-frame construction in England and Wales, was a sudden one, but still left the firm in bitter mood yesterday.

Commenting on the move, the result of bad publicity and consequent consumer resistance, Mr Bob James, finance director, said: "To say we are bitter is the understatement of the year. Spitting blood would be a better way of describing our feelings."

The timber-frame method of building, slightly more expensive than the traditional brick and block method but quicker to construct, is widely used in the United States, Canada and Scandinavia, and in the past few years has gained an increasing share of the housebuilding market in Britain, rising to almost 25 per cent in 1982 and 1983.

Figures from the National House Building Council show that since the peak, the proportion fell to 8 per cent in England by the end of 1984, rising to 9 per cent in the first quarter of 1985. In Scotland, where the method has been accepted more confidently, but which has seen a reduction from more than 30 per cent in 1982 to just over 30 per cent, Barratt is continuing to build timber-frame houses.

For Barratt, the change since the adverse publicity contained in Granada's *World in Action* television programme in 1983 has meant a reduction in timber-frame building from a peak of 48 per cent of the company's output to 15 per cent now, and 7 per cent as a result of its decision largely to abandon the system.

It has cost the company many millions of pounds in lost business, and the latest half-year figure from Barratt showed profits down from £19 million to £4 million, caused in part as well by the effects of the miners' strike and the recession.

Mr James said that after the television programme the company's building programme went down from 16,500 homes a year to 13,700. "We have been running down our timber programme for some time. It is purely because of consumer resistance. We know it is a good system, but we cannot go on banging our heads against a brick wall," he said.

Mr Mike Norton, Barratt's marketing director, emphasized that its confidence in timber-frame construction remained unshaken. "We are still firmly convinced we are right, and research shows that timber-frame does not have more problems with damp and rot. If and when common sense prevails we shall return to timber-frame building."

As a result of the adverse publicity, the timber-frame industry decided at the end of last year to launch a counter attack, and formed the Timber and Brick Homes information council, choosing "brick" in the title for obvious reasons, arguing that timber-frame houses contain only 20 per cent more

timber than a traditional brick-and-block house.

The claims for timber-frame versus brick-and-block are based on better insulation, lower heating bills, and a more accurate system which allows a better finish. While going along with the advantages, Barratt and other timber-frame builders, did not join the campaign.

They also build in brick-and-block, and Mr Norton commented at the time: "I cannot see the benefit of getting involved in a public debate about two perfectly acceptable forms of construction."

Not surprisingly the brick-and-block people - mostly the manufacturers of the components, as with those in the timber-frame industry - have been fighting back.

It is difficult to gauge the influence of either campaign. The fact is that timber-frame construction has fallen victim of customer resistance, and builders have to sell their houses. For the present, therefore, Barratt has withdrawn from the field.



Sons of three delegates to an international Islamic conference in Wembley yesterday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Controversy over BSM donation

Liberals deny Bill and cash link

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Alan Beith, Liberal chief whip, denounced last night a suggestion that his party blocked a Bill on driving instruction standards after a donation of £188,000 by the British School of Motoring. "It would be totally absurd to imagine that Liberals would be influenced by financial support for the party."

But some Conservatives have made that connection in the wake of last week's announcement that BSM made a substantial contribution because of Liberal objections to a private member's Bill in 1983.

Mrs Elizabeth Peacock, Conservative MP for Bailey and

Spenn, and the Bill's sponsor, said that she had wanted to block a legal loophole under which larger driving schools could use trainee instructors. The Bill proposed that trainees should be used only after they had passed two parts of the three-part examination and that their qualifications should be displayed.

An unidentified Liberal had twice objected and blocked the Bill in the Commons, but it passed all stages when no Liberal was present.

Mrs Peacock said last night: "It may have been a coincidence, but it made me raise an

eyebrow a fraction. It seems rather strange that a Bill is acceptable to 99.9 per cent of the Commons and yet the Liberals objected."

Mr Beith said that it was normal to object to Bills being passed without debate. The Liberals wanted to put an amendment which would have emphasized the need for teaching skills.

An amendment put in the Lords, was withdrawn after assurances that the point would be considered. The Bill was enacted last year, and the Ministry of Transport is drafting instructions for driving schools.

Sinclair QL computer sales falter

By Patricia Clough

Sir Clive Sinclair said last night that sales of his new QL computer had been disappointing and admitted that those of his C5 electric bicycle had not come up to expectations.

"We have sold only 60,000 QLs to date and we would have expected sales to be well over 100,000 by now," he said on Channel Four's *Business Programme*.

Stocks of the C5 were about 6,000 vehicles "which is far too high", and production had had to be cut back, he said. The vehicle had a slow start because it had taken longer than expected to organize retail distribution.

"The product sells to the customer but the customer cannot get it at the moment because the shops have not got it in. It was over-optimism if you like."

But prospects for his black and white pocket television were promising, particularly in America where a recent mail order campaign by American Express had produced an "overwhelming" response.

"American Express believes it alone can sell 10,000 televisions each month from now until Christmas by mail order," Sir Clive said.

QC's petition

Mr Ivor Richard, QC, formerly Labour MP for Barons Court, and a member of the European Commission from 1981 to 1984, has filed a petition for divorce against his wife, Alison Mary. It appears in the list of undefended cases to be heard in the London divorce court.

Catholic injured in sectarian shooting

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A Roman Catholic was described as badly injured in hospital last night after being seriously wounded in a sectarian shooting on a "peace life" in north Belfast.

The man aged 29 who has three children, was standing at the door of his home in Jamaica Street in the Roman Catholic Ardoyne area early yesterday when two gunmen from the Protestant side of the line opened fire with automatic weapons. He was shot several times in the chest.

The shooting took place before the funeral of Mr William Heenan, aged 51, a Protestant murdered three days ago at his isolated farm near Castlewellan in Co Down while feeding chickens. A widow, he leaves a son, Samuel, aged 12.

In a rally in west Belfast yesterday commemorating the fourth anniversary of the death of hunger-striker Bobby Sands, Provisional Sinn Féin defended its involvement in elections.

Emperor's clock for sale

The clock (right) which was made in the late eighteenth century for the Emperor Chien Lung of China, and displayed before the last war from the Forbidden City in Peking, is on sale at the summer exhibition at Partridge Fine Art in Bond Street, London, (Geraldine Norman writes).

The emperor and his court liked their clocks, as ornate as possible, with many little mechanical tricks that make things more alive. This one, made by Robert Philip of Clerkenwell, is decorated with swirling ornate motifs and inlaid with white, green and red stones.

When the clock strikes, a procession of Chinese figures traverse a stage above the dial, the glass waterfall above them is set in motion, the set of whirling rosettes above that starts to whirl and the pine-apple which perches on the top of the clock rotates.

It is recorded in the catalogue of the collection at the Peking Palace Museum in 1933 and it is unclear how it left. John Partridge found it in France. Sale room, page 12.

Thatcher pensions choice

Continued from page 1

If more people start up businesses and a goodly proportion of those businesses flourish, and no amount of talk will overcome that. It's not talk we want, it's more people to start up."

The Prime Minister also had some strong views on the successful Japanese bid for the £110 million Turkish Bosphorus bridge contract.

She said: "It really is very irritating, very irritating and deeply disappointing and a bitter blow, when we keep our

markets open to the Japanese, as a result of which they make very good profits, which enables them to give credit larger than we can give on projects in third countries and that is what sticks in my gut, and that is what I complain about."

Commenting on her Bonn summit meeting talks with the Japanese Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher said: "Mr Nakasone really is doing his best to open up Japanese markets. My worry is that it's going to be a very difficult thing actually to gain in practice."

Eye surgery: 1 Corneal grafts and lasers restore sight to thousands

Every month in Britain, at least 1,000 people are registered as blind. But with advances in eye surgery, early detection and treatment, many people's sight could be saved. In the first of two articles, THOMSON PRENTICE, Science Correspondent, reviews some breakthroughs.

Since an Act 33 years ago made it legal to bequeath eyesight has been restored to thousands of people.

About 1,300 corneal graft operations are performed each year, and the waiting list may be up to two years.

The surgery is used on patients with acute infections of the cornea by the herpes virus or after unsuccessful cataract removal operations; and to counteract degenerative conditions in the elderly. Victims of chemical injuries can also be helped in this way.

The grafts were pioneered in the Soviet Union in the 1930s, but it was almost 20 years before the operation became available on the National Health Service. It also relied on individuals such as Lady Churchill, to allow their eyes to be used after death.

The service was greatly improved in September 1983 when a national computerized corneal transplant network was set up in Bristol by the Iris Fund, a London-based charity. This system ensures a better match of corneas.

The latest development under trial at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, are eye drops containing cyclosporin, an immuno-suppressive drug used in heart and organ transplants.

The success of corneal grafts is undoubted. "People who were practically blind are able to drive cars after surgery and return to their occupations," Mr Tom Casey, the Queen Victoria Hospital's senior eye surgeon, said.

Equally successful and much more common is the implantation of intraocular lenses after the removal of cataracts. Before the introduction of these lenses in the 1950s, patients

were obliged to wear thick, aphakic glasses.

Those spectacles are no longer necessary, and about 35,000 people a year receive the implants. "They have revolutionized cataract surgery," Mr Peter Curran, a leading eye surgeon, said.

Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup, Kent, said: "The implants replace the eye's natural lens which becomes opaque with cataract development. The operation is not usually performed until vision is substantially impaired. Many secondary operations are carried out giving implants to patients whose initial surgery was for cataract only."

One of the most serious eye diseases is glaucoma, which affects about 250,000 people in Britain, most over 40. Glaucoma is a slowly progressive disease where blank patches develop in the field of vision until the sight is irreversibly damaged.

Last month saw the launch of the National Glaucoma Action Week, to emphasize that the disease can be treated, and blindness and disability avoided, if it is detected early enough. Most sufferers can be treated with medication, but surgery is necessary in about 20 per cent of cases.

There have been significant advances in the past few years, notably the use of lasers to perform extremely delicate work calling for a very high degree of accuracy, but there are more controversial techniques, including radial keratotomy, which some doctors dismiss as "cosmetic" surgery, and others as immoral.

That operation involves a series of cuts on a healthy cornea to alter its shape to try to correct shortsightedness. Tomorrow: "Cosmetic" surgery.

Recompense call for the acquitted

By Peter Evans

A compensation scheme for acquitted defendants who have been remanded in custody is called for by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) in a report today.

The report says that the number of remand prisoners has risen by 26 per cent during the past year. And the average time spent in custody by an untried prisoner has lengthened from 23 days in 1970 to more than 50 days in 1984.

"The rapidly rising number of prisoners on remand has been a crucial element in the growth of the prison population to its current record level. Although presumed innocent in law before trial, these prisoners are subjected to ever-lengthening periods to conditions which are among the worst in the prison system."

During the past 10 years the number of remand prisoners rose by 71 per cent, compared with a 9 per cent increase in sentenced prisoners in the same period.

A defendant refused bail will lose his earnings if he is employed at the time of his arrest and may lose his job. He may fall behind with his rent and eviction may follow. If he has a family they may suffer financially as well as emotionally as a result of his imprisonment.

Yet unless the police acted with overt malice or the courts displayed an extraordinary degree of perversity in remanding a defendant in custody, no compensation is available, even to a man who has suffered financial loss as a result of refusal of bail and is eventually acquitted.

In contrast, many other countries, including France, West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Romania, Israel and Japan, have made a compensation available for persons detained in custody and subsequently found not guilty.

Among other recommendations designed to reduce the number of people remanded in custody, the report says there should be a continuing extension of hostel accommodation for those on bail; and no one should be remanded in custody unless he or she has been offered legal representation.

Rival civil liberties body formed

By David Nicholson-Lord

The civil liberties movement face a protracted period of infighting after a decision by leading members of the National Council for Civil Liberties, including its former secretary, Mr Larry Gostin, to set up a caucus concerned with safeguarding individual, as opposed to collective, rights.

The group, calling itself the Libertarian Alliance, met on Friday to draft its manifesto. This will emphasize the rights of individuals to work during strikes and to resist the closed shop, and is likely to be criticized by the present NCCL hierarchy as anti-trade union.

The alliance's aim is to correct what is seen as an increasingly collectivist and left-wing stance by the NCCL. This may entail changes in the council's constitution, in particular to attack on the trade union "block vote" at the annual meeting in spring next year, which determines NCCL policy and the composition of its executive.

At the annual meeting the group hopes to reverse the decisions that led last week to Mr Gostin's resignation.

Ron Lacey, its co-ordinator, who is campaign director of Mind, said yesterday: "We think that among the broad membership there is a majority of people who would share Larry Gostin's view."

The resignation of Mr Gostin and four members of the NCCL's executive followed the council's rejection of an inquiry it initiated on the policing of the miners' strike. The inquiry criticized intimidation of working miners and was seen by left-wing elements within the NCCL as espousing a "right to scab".

Other leading NCCL figures associated with the Libertarian Alliance include Mr Alex Carlile, Liberal spokesman on home affairs, Mr Ian Martin, head of the international section of Amnesty International, and Mr Brian Richardson, a long-serving local groups representative on the executive until his resignation.

Mr Lacey said that the alliance was not seeking to shift the NCCL to the right. "It is more of a move to free it from any political bias whatsoever. If the NCCL were on course, it would offend both sides equally on different issues."

Mersey churches unite

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The six main Christian churches in Merseyside have agreed to work together through an elected ecumenical assembly, the first of its kind.

The first meeting yesterday of the Roman Catholic Liverpool Pastoral Council gave its approval to the scheme, after a decision in favour by the Methodist District Synod, The Church of England, the Baptists, the United Reformed Church and the Salvation Army have already decided to take part.

Each church will retain its

own decision-making machinery, but it is committed to working as much as possible under the auspices of the new ecumenical assembly.

On Whit Sunday there are to be ecumenical services, in both the Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals in Liverpool to celebrate the signing of a formal covenant between the churches. Next week the Merseyside council of churches will discuss handing over its work to the new body, which will meet for the first time towards the end of the year.

Hospital cooling tower is main suspect as source of Legionnaires' outbreak

By Peter Davenport

Scientists investigating the outbreak of Legionnaires' disease in Staffordshire in which 29 people have so far died believe they may now have identified the source of the infection.

Suspicion has fallen on water in a cooling tower linked to the air conditioning system at Stafford District General Hospital, where most of the victims are being treated.

Inquiries have established that at least 21 of the 31 people in whom there has been positive identification of Legionnaires' disease recently visited the hospital out-patients department and it is believed they caught the illness while there.

This theory and others under consideration, raises fears that many more people may have contracted the disease. Some may have died without the illness being identified in post-mortem examinations.

Hospital authorities said yesterday that about 1,500 people a week use the out-patients department.

The water in the cooling tower was last checked in

January in accordance with government regulations which stipulate twice yearly examinations. It was found to be clear. As a result of the latest suspicions however it has now been chlorinated to kill off any remaining bacteria.

Mr James Bartlett, district general manager of the Mid Staffordshire District Health Authority, said yesterday: "It is still too early to say definitely if the water supply is the source of the disease. The scientific research involves an extensive and thorough analysis of a range of possibilities, including patient movements both outside and within hospital buildings."

The contamination of the cooling tower water would explain the spread of the outbreak which baffled local specialists and, at last, scientists from the Centre for Communicable Disease at Colindale, in north London, who were called in last week.

In all previous cases of Legionnaires' disease, the outbreak have been localized and the spread of the Staffordshire

Inquiry on Kensington Palace intruders

By Stewart Tandler
Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard yesterday confirmed it is investigating how two women got into the grounds and buildings of Kensington Palace, the London home of the Prince and Princess of Wales, early one morning last week.

The women, who are in their 20s, were found sitting in a courtyard's flat, about 100 yards from the main palace, early on Wednesday morning.

The Yard, which overhauled security for the Royal Family three years ago, kept the incident quiet until the weekend. Yesterday a spokesman said the women had been found within the "Kensington Palace complex" in one of the palace and favour residences. They were taken to Kensington police station and were released on police bail until June.

The women had wandered into the area by mistake and had not breached the secure area of the palace, which is also the home of Princess Margaret.

The women are said to have been found in the flat of Sir William Heseltine, a deputy secretary to the Queen. He found the women in his home when he awoke and went to get a drink of water.

The intrusion raises questions about general security at the palace which is adjacent to Kensington Gardens and is less isolated from the public than Buckingham Palace. The park and the Kensington Palace areas are patrolled at night by the Metropolitan Police.

After Michael Fagan broke into Buckingham Palace in 1982, the Yard formed a separate unit to cover all protection of royal family bodyguard duties to the patrolling of palace perimeters. The head of that unit, Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Cracknell will investigate the intrusion.



Actors' tribute: Lord Olivier yesterday at Chichester Festival Theatre after unveiling a bronze bas-relief portraying 25 of his roles, which was commissioned by British and American actors and their unions.

But minutes before he performed the unveiling, the £10,000 sculpture was revealed when the blue velvet drape fell to the floor during speeches. The drape was retrieved and replaced by Mr John Gale, the theatre's director.

When Lord Olivier, aged 77, had pulled the unveiling cord he said, to laughter and applause: "I had the honour to pull what has been pulled before." Lord Olivier was the first director of the theatre when it opened in 1961.

The work, which emphasizes Lord Olivier's versatility is by Lawrence Holford, an American sculptor, actor and writer (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Abolition of home helps proposed in Ulster

By Rupert Morris

The Government is backing a plan in Northern Ireland to abolish home helps and introduce a grant scheme that could be adopted throughout Britain, a Labour MP, Ms Harriet Harman, said yesterday.

Ms Harman, MP for Peckham, said if home helps were privatized it would be impossible to supervise standards; competition would force poorly-paid workers to work for even less; and there would be no guarantee that the grant would be increased in line with inflation.

The proposals were made by a working party set up by the Northern Ireland Department of Health and Social Security and the four health and social services boards in Northern Ireland.

Its report pointed to three main problems with the home help system: the high cost of "a part-time workforce receiving full terms and conditions of service"; ever-increasing demand with no corresponding increase in resources.

The report says it would be "unrealistic" to expect more resources, and proposes a small centrally employed "safety net" of home helps to deal with chronic cases.

Unions and voluntary organizations have been quick to condemn the scheme.

Mr Bob Rowthorn, a Cambridge economist, says in a report commissioned by the National Union of Public Employees that expenditure on home helps in Northern Ireland has increased substantially. Those qualifying rose from 13,104 in 1975 to 28,023 in 1983. On a per capita basis, he says, the cost has fallen by 37 per cent.

According to the DHSS, 770,000 people in England qualified for home helps in 1983-3.

The DHSS in London said the proposal was being studied.

Confusion over art treasures for tax

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Negotiations over the acquisition by the nation of various art treasures have been thrown into confusion by a dispute between Lord Gowrie and the Treasury on tax concessions.

In the Lords last week Lord Gowrie appeared to announce that Treasury cash limits on the amount of art it would accept in lieu of tax would be lifted.

The Government has rejected during the past year several great works of art offered by executors of estates in part payment of capital transfer tax.

It was announced last December that a £1 million of art would be accepted in payment of tax during 1985-86.

The Lords debate was initiated by Lord Fanshawe, a Tory, to air the threat to the heritage posed by this ceiling. The Treasury appeared to have given way and Lord Gowrie was permitted to state: "We shall be looking again at the arrangements whereby part of the cost of acceptance in lieu is met from Votes", meaning the rationing system.

"Nobody seems to know

More Trust properties for disabled

By Charles Kneivitt

The sixteenth-century Bridge Cottage near Flatford, Suffolk, which inspired several of Constable's paintings, is among the new entries in the National Trust's booklet for disabled visitors to its properties.

Holiday cottages and a viewpoint at Nare Head, on the Cornish coast, are also among the 90 properties and gardens listed.

Facilities include wheelchair routes, boardwalks and tarmac paths, accessible bird hides and nature walks for disabled and visually handicapped people. Some properties offer braille guides and scented gardens are also highlighted.

Normal entrance charges apply to disabled visitors, but admission is free for anyone who necessarily accompanies a registered disabled person.

Send self-addressed addressed label with 13p stamp to Disabled Visitors Officer, National Trust, 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AS. Enclose 70p if handbook of properties open is required.

The £275,000 toll on a tax haven

A toll bridge which constitutes a "tax haven" because its income is exempt from tax is on the market for the first time in 200 years.

The Swinford toll bridge over the Thames at Eynsham, near Oxford, offered for £275,000, is one of five or six in Britain, according to Humbers, estate agents.

There has been a river

crossing at Swinford since Saxon times. A ferry was operated by two of the large Benedictine abbeys in the area in the late thirteenth century. Upon dissolution, the vicar of Cumnor asserted his parish rights over the river and the entitlement to an income.

From 1680 the bridge leasehold was owned by Timothy Hart, a ferryman. It remained in

his family until 1765, when it was sold to Lord Abingdon for £10,000.

The present bridge was built in 1769 and an Act allowed a toll of a penny a wheel for wheeled vehicles, a halfpenny for animals and foot passengers, and a penny for horses.

The present toll for cars is 2p and 16p for heavy lorries. Pedestrians are exempt.

Hypnosis beats nerves of 'Mastermind' winner

By Michael Hornsall

Mr Ian Meadows, aged 29, a hospital supplies driver from Leicester, who was trained through hypnosis to overcome his nerves, returned to his alma mater to become this year's BBC *Mastermind* champion last night.

A graduate of history at Trinity College, Cambridge, he sailed through his specialized questions on the English Civil War.

Now Mr Meadows, who is single, is hoping that his newly-acquired fame will prompt a university to offer him a research post. He took his present job, transporting drugs, blood and specimens to hospitals, after doing similar work during his vacations.

Mr Meadows scored 30 points during last night's final at Robinson College, beating Mr Roger Stein, aged 44, a school-teacher from Banbury, Oxfordshire, by four points.

Third and fourth in this thirteenth series of *Mastermind* were Mr Clive Bettington, aged 36, a solicitor from Richmond, Surrey (21 points) and Mr Ian MacKillop aged 30, a pharmacy technician with the Royal Army Medical Corps at Aldershot (15 points).

Mr Meadows said: "It's amazing, I didn't expect to win quite like that. Nerves got through to everyone and all our scores were down on previous rounds. But I wasn't so badly affected as the others. A family friend, Andrew Duff, who is a dentist from Galashiels, hypnotized me to teach me to relax."



Mr Meadows with his trophy.

Move to restore canal boat lift

A nationwide petition was started yesterday to try to save the 110-year-old Anderton boat lift at Northwich, in Cheshire.

Campaign organizers want the boat lift, which lowers barges 50 feet from the Trent and Mersey canal to the river Weaver, restored to full working order. It was closed by the British Waterways Board.

River survey on salmon decline

The South-West Water Authority has launched its biggest survey into the decline in the salmon population of the river Torridge in north Devon, on of Britain's most famous fishing stretches.

Pollution is thought to be not the only cause of the decline from 900 salmon caught 30 years ago to only a dozen so for this season.

Paths warning

The Ramblers' Association, Britain's largest walkers' group, warned farmers yesterday that it would take them to court if they continued to obstruct footpaths by planting crops on them.

Mr Alan Mattingly, secretary said: "Walkers setting off for a country stroll this spring Bank holiday will find many of their paths blocked by the 'yellow peril' of oilseed rape, which is delightful to look at but dreadful to walk through."

Norway wins

The Norwegian group Bobbysocks, singing "La Det Swinge" (Let It Swing) gained the country's first victory in the Eurovision song contest in Gothenburg, Sweden, on Saturday.

Phone tip-offs help fight drug menace

By Our Crime Reporter

The police are making increasing use of confidential telephone lines to persuade the public to come forward anonymously with information on street drug dealers.

Drug squad officers in London and several provincial forces have been impressed by the use of the telephone lines, which have led on average to an arrest for every 11 or 12 calls.

The offences usually involved drug dealing or possession with intent to supply.

Since the first telephone line was opened by Scotland Yard's drug squad in December, Greater Manchester and Merseyside police have started lines. Sussex began a telephone system in Brighton last week, and at least one other force is considering the idea.

The lines, which are basically a 24-hr recorded message system, have been adopted

from Ulster where the RUC started using them to get information on terrorism. Police officers found the public was prepared to talk confidentially and anonymously, rather than approach the police openly.

In London, the Scotland Yard line has received more than 900 calls in five months. Tips received on the telephone are either looked at centrally by the squad, which deals with serious trafficking, or passed to local CID officers, including several small drug squads operating in south London.

No figures are available for convictions, but most cases have been dealt with by magistrates' courts, where some custodial sentences have been passed.

In Greater Manchester, the telephone line was opened in the first week of March and has produced 200 calls to date. The police have used posters and newspaper advertising to put the telephone number before the public.

One senior officer said: "We have had nothing major, but some useful bread and butter cases which would otherwise have not been known."

In Merseyside, the telephone is being used in a one-month trial. In its first two to three weeks about 135 calls were received and eight arrests made.

Other forces are likely to watch the use of the lines with interest given the rising incidence of drug abuse throughout Britain. The lines give local police a chance to cut down street dealing, which can sometimes lead back to large traffickers.

Fast relief for home buyers.



Throw your headache tablets in the bin.

If you're looking for a larger-than-average mortgage, now you don't have to worry about paying a larger-than-average interest rate.

As a visit to your local NatWest will prove. However large the loan, the interest rate remains the same. Even if you have your heart set on something a little out of the ordinary.

Furthermore, you'll find we're offering amongst the most competitive rates around.

Mind you, interest rates aren't the only thing you'll save on.

At NatWest, you'll find everything under one roof. So we can attend to your needs simply and quickly.

Whether you're looking for a bridging loan, insurance cover, personal loans to help with furnishings or a budget account to keep a check on what you spend.

To take advantage, you must be eighteen or over and either be (or become) a NatWest customer. If you'd like our "Home Buyers" brochure, call in at any branch or send us the coupon below.

It'll come as a great relief to anyone buying a home.

Written credit details available from any NatWest branch or from National Westminster Bank PLC, Marketing Department, Freeport 5, London EC2B 2GN.

Please send me a "Home Buyers" Brochure.

Name _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
Branch of NatWest (if applicable) _____

NatWest
The Action Bank

Interest rates may vary. Typical APR for a loan of £25,000: 13.9% variable. Endowment Mortgage: 14.4%. Loans subject to status and conditions. Security for the loan will be required. National Westminster Bank PLC 41 Lombury, London EC2P 2BP.

Christians fear Muslims are advancing to breach Beirut green line

From Robert Flak, Beirut

There are those who say that the Beirut front line is a form of theatre. Neither Christian nor Muslim militiamen ever attempt to seize each other's territory, so the wisdom goes - they merely blast away at their opponents amid the 10-year old ruins of the civil war with no serious intention of conquest. Until midday yesterday, that seemed to be the case.

All night the gunfire had rumbled over the city, the shells exploding around the port producing a curiously flat sound that echoed for several seconds across the bay between east and west Beirut. But yesterday morning Christian units of the Lebanese Army near the museum believed that Muslim gunmen were trying to advance eastwards, a precedent quite out of keeping with the normal, brutal routine of daily conflict on the green line.

Militiamen of the Shi Muslim Amal movement could be seen firing mortars and rockets from the back of moving jeeps in the Ras el Naba district near the museum, directing their aim at army positions near the Tribunal Militaire.

Christian Phalangist militiamen later joined Christian soldiers in the Army in firing back, contributing to one of the worst bombardments in the past eight days of fighting. At least two people were killed and

16 wounded, including a French officer serving as *aide-de-camp* to the French Defence Minister who was with truce observers at the French Ambassador's residence when in came shellfire.

Again, the Barbir Hospital - just across the line in the western sector of the city - was hit by shellfire. Again, hundreds of civilians fled their homes in Ras el-Naba, where the Muslim gunmen allegedly protecting them moved into vacant houses and shops.

President Gemayel announced that his "military council" - six army officers entrusted to draw up the seemingly endless ceasefire proposals that never take hold - would be meeting today, a piece of news that raised no spirits in Beirut.

More ominously, shells began to explode yesterday afternoon around the position of Lebanese Army troops and Phalangists defending the badly damaged Christian town of Souk el-Garb, the only enclave in the mountains south-east of Beirut still in Christian hands. The artillery was apparently fired by Druze militiamen.

The latest battle only added to the suspicion that Syria, which arms and usually controls the Druze, was placing ever greater pressure on the phalange to come to heel and abandon their mutiny against President Gemayel.

Reports that the Syrian Army has handed over some of its positions above Beirut to Palestinian guerrillas opposed to Mr Yasser Arafat have also caused deep concern among the Christians.

Syria, in short, seems determined to crush the Phalangists and any pro-Israeli sentiments they may still harbour.

● WASHINGTON - King Hussein of Jordan said at the weekend that the Palestine Liberation Organization should play an important role in any joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to negotiate with Israel (Michael Binyon writes).

In a satellite message on Saturday to the National Association of Arab Americans, the king said it was the consensus of the Palestinians that the PLO was the legitimate representative in any negotiations on their future.

"We are their partners according to their choice. We will never take away their right to represent themselves," he said.

The Reagan Administration has promised Israel that it will not deal with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist. The Israelis have dismissed as unacceptable any PLO presence in the Jordanian delegation agreed by King Hussein and Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, at their meeting in February.



On the water: The Prince and Princess of Wales passing through Venice on the last day of their tour.

A gondolier fit for a Prince

Venice (Reuters) - The Prince and Princess of Wales, on the last day of their Italian tour, took a gondola ride yesterday with a man known as the prince of Venetian gondoliers. "It was a great honour for me to carry them," said Signor Mario de Pita, whose previous illustrious passengers have included Mrs Thatcher.

Princess Diana wore an emerald green suit and wide-brimmed green hat for the brief ride along a canal next to St George's Anglican Church, where the couple attended Mass.

Grey skies persisted for the second day and the black gondola, fitted with crimson cushions and white and gold

drapery, had to shelter from a shower under a bridge.

The couple were expected to be joined later by their sons, Prince William and Prince Harry, after a two-week separation.

They began the final day of their 17-day tour by watching from the royal yacht Britannia the start of the Vegalonga, a

spectacular annual race through the canals of Venice by hundreds of oar-powered boats of different sizes.

The couple's remaining official engagement was a reception and dinner on board Britannia in the evening. The ship is to take them to Sardinia, from where they will fly to London.

Murdoch will opt to be US citizen

By David Young

Mr Rupert Murdoch, proprietor of *The Times*, confirmed yesterday that he is applying for citizenship of the United States to facilitate his takeover of six television stations, which will create a fourth TV network in the US.

Mr Murdoch is effectively to pay \$1.55 billion for Metromedia, a communications group based in New Jersey. The deal will involve seven TV stations, but the one based in Boston will immediately be sold to Hearst Publications as part of the overall transaction.

In total the purchase of Metromedia will involve over \$2 billion, but in New York yesterday Hearst Publications said that it has agreed to pay \$450 million for WCVB-TV Boston.

The purchase of Metromedia by Mr Murdoch is in concert with Mr Marvin Davis, who with Mr Murdoch owns 20th Century Fox. The TV stations will have access to the vast Fox stock of material and its film and TV programme-making facilities. The access to such material will immediately convert the chain of TV stations into a rival for the big three existing TV networks.

The six stations being acquired are in New York, Washington, Chicago, Dallas, Houston and Los Angeles. In addition Metromedia is a major supplier to other independent stations in the US, which in the past have been starved of film material, but will now also benefit from the Fox connection.

The US Federal Communications Commission (FCC) which regulates US TV has a requirement that TV stations cannot be owned by the same companies which own newspapers in the cities concerned.

Mr Murdoch's News Corporation owns newspapers in New York and Chicago. Yesterday he said that he is considering selling the *Village Voice* in New York, but is not considering selling the *New York Post*.

Mr Murdoch is to take out US citizenship because under the Federal Communications Act ownership of American TV stations by foreign individuals is limited to 20 per cent direct or 25 per cent indirect control.

● CANBERRA: Mr Murdoch's plan to take out US citizenship could cause a shake-up in his highly profitable Australian television investment (Ian Davis writes).

Australia does not recognize dual citizenship and Mr Murdoch would have to shed his Australian citizenship.

Under Australia's Broadcasting and Television Act a foreign citizen may own no more than 15 per cent interest in a television licence and a foreign corporation may own no more than a 20 per cent interest.

oppression elements since the April revolution of Sudan, Mr Tureiki told the agency. He added that Libya would help Sudan achieve national unity and had already contacted Colonel Garang and asked him to support the popular.

General Swar al-Dahab has already sent envoys to Libya and Ethiopia in an attempt to improve relations during President Nimeiry's rule. Continued Libyan support for Colonel Garang and his forces would hamper efforts by the Khartoum Government to unite the predominantly Muslim north with the Christian and animist south.

The Libyan-Sudanese talks in Khartoum are expected to centre on the resumption of diplomatic relations and strengthening bilateral relations.

Libya has not supported any

Nkomo back on the election trail

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zimbabwe's leading opposition party Zanu, yesterday staged his first political rally in the turbulent Midlands region since the party began its election campaign late last year.

Though in itself an unremarkable affair, the fact that the rally was held at all shows evidence of a change of government thinking, and also that it appears to have been able to control its feared mobs of militants.

A year ago the burning of Zanu's office in Gweru, the Midlands capital, by mobs of supporters of the ruling party, Zanu (PF), sparked an anti-Zanu campaign that left the opposition party incapable of operating in public in the area.

Yesterday, however, 2,500 enthusiastic Zanu supporters cheered Mr Nkomo as he denounced the Government for its handling of issues ranging from the high rate of O-level examination failures to the changes of the colonial names of government buildings.

The crowd, large by local standards, was protected by a large number of uniformed police, who appeared unarmed. The rally was at a disused golf course at Mvumba, and Zanu officials said they would have felt unsafe in the usual confined venue of a football stadium.

The Zanu (PF) hierarchy has been stung by criticism from opposition politicians and independent bodies, including the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe, which questioned whether elections scheduled for June could be held in a free and fair atmosphere.

Zanu (PF) has meanwhile for the time being dropped its intention to turn the country into a one-party state nor will it campaign for the election on a one-party platform, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, third in line in the party politburo, said at the weekend.

In October Mr Nkomo declared that his party would oppose any attempt to introduce a one-party state.

Army show of force in black township

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South African police and troops sealed off the black township of Kwanobushle near Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape in the early hours of yesterday in what was seen as a show of force designed to restore law and order.

Black townships near Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth have been at the heart of serious unrest which has claimed more than 120 lives in the region since the start of the year.

Twenty blacks were killed when the police opened fire on a crowd in the nearby Langa township on March 21. In the wake of intensified violence which has ensued a number of blacks deemed to be government collaborators, such as policemen and town councillors, were murdered by angry mobs.

In a statement announcing the army and police operation in Kwanobushle, Mr Adrian Vlok, the Deputy Minister of Defence, maintained that it had been carried out "pursuant to numerous requests from law-abiding citizens... that effective steps be taken to normalize living conditions."

Mr Vlok said the operation had been carried out by "a force of limited size" and that its purpose was "law enforcement and the restoration of essential services."

Last month, the minister said, 17 black civilians had been

Fifth bomb blast at Alicante

Madrid - A small bomb exploded yesterday morning on the beach near a hotel at Cenia, the fifth such blast in recent days in Spain's Alicante. Like the others, it caused neither damage nor injury.

Nine bombs have now exploded or been deactivated at Mediterranean coast resorts after warnings by the ETA Basque separatist organization.

Wedded bliss in Plan at last

Madrid - The remote Pyrenees village of Plan celebrated the first marriage to result from an appeal for brides by its despairing bachelors (Richard Wigg writes).

A 37-year-old farmer married a 29-year-old nurse and mother of two children from Madrid. Village bachelors advertised for brides in a newspaper after watching the film *Westward the Women* on TV.

Briton killed

Johannesburg (Reuters) - Mr Adrian Lines, a British tourist from London, died when his rented car went through a temporary barrier and plunged into Westdene Dam in Johannesburg, the scene of the March 27 bus crash in which 42 children were killed.

Life for bomber

Montreal (Reuters) - Thomas Brigham, a 65-year-old American who says he is an "advance man for cosmic forces", was jailed for life for first degree murder in last September's bombing at Montreal's main railway station which killed three people.

Vatican plea

Rome - The Pope called on society's leaders to create conditions which would discourage young people from seeking refuge in "the fantasy world of drugs, which he received Mrs Nancy Reagan in private audience.

Anti-US marches in Spain on eve of Reagan visit

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Noisy anti-American demonstrations were held by left-wing groups in the main Spanish cities yesterday, with President Reagan's announcement that he wants talks to start "as soon as possible" on reducing the United States military presence here, having ensured a difficult two days in Madrid for everyone.

Opinion polls have made it clear that President Reagan has another difficult public relations assignment, in yesterday's *El Pais* 64 per cent questioned denied Mr Reagan the title of "loyal and sincere friend of Spain" and 54 per cent favoured quitting Nato.

In another poll, a few days ago, 45 per cent, the largest group answering, promised they would react to the visit with indifference.

What is striking is that no political figure, except Señor Manuel Fraga, the right-wing Opposition leader and former Franco minister, has publicly welcomed President Reagan.

The Government has con-

demned the Nicaragua embargo, but otherwise maintained public silence about the visit. It has been left to Senator Miquel Roca, the Catalan centre-right leader, to observe that it would have been better not to have invited Mr Reagan in the present climate.

Rallies were also held yesterday in Bilbao, Saragossa, Valencia, Oviedo and San Sebastian where the left-wingers staged a mock landing by 100 "US Marines" headed by a figure, caricaturing Mr Reagan.

The demonstrators' chief slogans in Madrid were "Nato, No", "American bases out", and "Reagan, go away". But he was also carried in effigy dangling from gallows and depicted as a pirate. "Reagan, stay in that Nazi cemetery" was another chant, referring to the Bitburg visit.

Three American flags were burnt by the demonstrators, including one at the headquarters of Señor Fraga's party.

Saudi astronaut's Islamic mission

Houston (AP) - Sultan bin Salman Abdul Aziz al-Saud, a nephew of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia was a crew member of a space shuttle flight on June 12 has been asked to sight the crescent of the new moon that ends Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting.

The Prince, aged 28, also will take photographs and take part in a medical experiment during the seven-day Discovery mission, NASA says. He will be a payload specialist for ArabSat, a communications satellite to be launched for Saudi Arabia.

The astronaut-prince is the grandson of the late King Saud, who died in 1969, and is a graduate of the University of Denver, and is an experienced pilot, with more than 1,000 hours in a jet aircraft.

Taking him into space is part of the agreement between NASA and Saudi television, which will operate the satellite.

A Frenchman, M Patrick Baudry, will also be on the flight, to operate medical experiments.

The newspaper *al-Sharq al-Awsat* in Saudi Arabia quotes Saudi scientists in Houston as saying the prince will report from space on sighting the crescent on about June 18. The new moon determines the end of the month of dawn-to-dusk fasting from food, drink and evil.

Libya ends its support for Sudan rebels

Khartoum (Reuters) - Libya's Foreign Secretary, Mr Ali Abdel-Salam al-Tureiki, said Libyan had asked the Sudanese rebel leader, Colonel John Garang, to support the Khartoum Government, the Sudanese news agency reported.

Mr Tureiki is a member of a delegation headed by Libya's number two, Major Abdel-Salam Jaloud, which arrived here on Saturday for talks with the Sudanese leader, General Abdul-Rahman Swar al-Dahab, and ministers of his interim government.

Former Sudanese resident Gaafar Nimeiry, ousted in a coup last month by General Swar al-Dahab, had often accused Mr Tureiki of supporting Colonel Garang's rebel forces in southern Sudan.

Divisional Court

Justices' clerk can offer advice unasked

Regina v Uxbridge Justices, Ex parte Smith
Before Lord Justice May and Mr Justice Kennedy
[Judgment delivered April 25]

A clerk to the justices was entitled to give advice on a point of law to justices who had retired and who had not requested advice as long as the clerk was not involved in deciding issues of fact and no suspicion that he was so involved could arise.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held refusing an application for judicial review by the applicant, Gina Janice Smith, of her conviction for failing to provide a specimen of breath, contrary to section 8(7) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 as substituted in Schedule 8 to the Transport Act 1981.

Mr Nigel Lickley for the applicant, Mr H. A. D. De Silva as *amicus curiae*.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that the applicant's trial followed a normal course through most of its length. A point was taken that the applicant had a reasonable excuse not to supply a specimen of breath and submissions were made to the justices on that point.

The justices retired and the clerk to the justices was left sitting in her place. She asked counsel for the applicant to refer to passages in *Wilkinson's Road Traffic Offences* to which counsel had referred in the course of his submissions.

She came to the conclusion that counsel's submissions were erroneous on the point of law and felt it her duty to advise her justices on that point.

She told both counsel present that she was intending to leave court at once to inform the justices of her view of the law. Counsel for the applicant suggested that she ought not to absent herself from court unless and until the justices made a request for advice. The clerk said that she had a duty to advise the justices on law and left the court.

She left the court for some 15 or 20 minutes, returned and informed those in court that the justices were about to return. The justices returned shortly thereafter and convicted the applicant.

It was submitted that the clerk ought not to have left to advise the justices without a request from them and that the clerk's view of the law should have been given to the justices in open court.

The court's attention had been drawn to section 28(3) of the Justices of the Peace Act 1979. It was desirable, indeed essential, in the proper administration of justice that justices should decide cases in accordance with law and the person responsible for advising them as to law was their clerk.

It was wrong for a clerk to sit mute and immobile in court if he or she thought that the justices were or might be proceeding to deal with the case on a basis of law which in the clerk's view was erroneous.

The most recent *Practice Direction (Justices' Clerk to Court)* [1981] 1 WLR 1163 had no relevance to the instant case. Paragraph 3 was not referable to the clerk's obligation to advise justices on the law but went to refreshing the justices' memory.

Questions of fact on a trial before justices and ultimate decisions about guilt or innocence were for the justices alone. If any question of law or mixed fact and law arose the clerk had to play no part in the decision, save in so far as the clerk, fulfilling his duty, tendered advice on legal issues which arose.

It might have been a counsel of perfection for the clerk to have left court and asked the justices to come back to be given advice orally in open court, and counsel could have

then made further submissions if the justices had been prepared to allow further submissions.

That was not to say that advice on law by a clerk should be given in open court. The justices were entitled to advice and were entitled to advice in the privacy of their rooms.

There should be no suspicion that the clerk had taken any part in issues of fact or issues of guilt or innocence. If there was any possibility of impropriety or that justice might not be seen to be done, the court would be quick to interfere.

There was no indication or suspicion of any possibility of impropriety in the case. Accordingly the application must be refused.

Solicitors: Lamb, Brooks & Bullock, Basingstoke; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

John Willmott Homes Ltd v Read
Before Mr Justice Whitford
[Judgment delivered April 25]

Where parties instructed solicitors to carry out a transaction, they empowered them to do so in whatever way appeared appropriate, and where both firms were members of an organisation for document exchange, the rules of that organisation would apply. Mr Justice Whitford said in the Chancery Division in proceedings by the plaintiffs, John Willmott Homes Ltd against Philip Read.

Mr Richard Slove for the plaintiffs, Mr John Hamilton for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE WHITFORD said that on June 4, 1984, the defendant

On March 22, 1985 the parents made the girl a ward of court. On April 10 she was arrested again and remanded in custody.

The High Court could exercise the wardship jurisdiction until the ward reached 18 years. However, a minor over the age of 17 years could not be placed in the care of the local authority under the Child Care Act 1980 or the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. The statutory powers of the High Court under section 7(2) of the Family Law Reform Act 1969 to commit a ward

granted the plaintiffs an option to purchase certain land in Luton, which could be exercised at any time within six months after May 1, 1984, and that in accordance with that provision the plaintiffs' solicitors notified the defendant's solicitors by letter on September 27, 1984 of the plaintiffs' intention to exercise the option. Payment of a deposit of £10,400 was to be made within seven days following service of the notice.

The plaintiffs' solicitors sent a cheque for that amount to the defendant's solicitors by means of a document exchange placing it in the appropriate box on October 3, both firms of solicitors being members of a document exchange organization. The cheque should have arrived on October 4, but was not in fact

received by the defendant's solicitors until October 8. On October 8 the defendant's solicitors purported to rescind the agreement and returned the cheque.

Having referred to *United Scientific Holdings Ltd v Burnley Borough Council* [1978] AC 912 and *Home v Herby* [1969] 2 QB 130, his Lordship concluded that there had been no failure to pay the deposit, and that it could not sensibly be suggested that the delay of 24 hours could conceivably have deprived the defendant of the benefit which it was intended that he should obtain under the contract.

There was nothing in the surrounding circumstances to show that the parties had ever thought that time was of the essence as to the date of payment of the deposit.

Having referred to *Millar v Jones* [1982] 1 WLR 1422 and *McIntyre Ltd v Shawcross* [1974] 1 WLR 331, his Lordship said that the failure to pay the deposit by October 4 was a breach of a kind that might have entitled the defendant to require payment by a specific date, which necessarily, therefore, placed the defendant under an obligation to so inform the plaintiffs by notice. On that ground alone the plaintiffs were entitled to succeed.

Another point was, however, taken by the plaintiffs, relating to the circumstances in which the cheque was sent, that is, by using a document exchange organization.

Both firms of solicitors were

members and had appropriate boxes for document exchange, and under the rules of the exchange organization where a document was placed in the appropriate external box before 17.30 on October 3 for delivery, delivery must be deemed to have occurred to the recipient member's box on the following day, October 4.

Mr Hamilton contended that payment was not in fact made until the cheque was in fact received on October 5, that payment was a question of fact, not of law, and there could be no such thing as a deemed payment.

His Lordship had been referred to *Imperial (Prim and Design) Ltd v Inchoy Studios Ltd* (The Times February 23, 1983), but that case had no direct application. It was concerned with the question whether the rules of the exchange organization complied with the Rules of Court, which prescribed certain modes of service.

If the parties instructed solicitors to cover a transaction, they empowered them, as agents, to carry out the transaction in the manner they considered the most appropriate. Had it been necessary to reach a conclusion on that point, his Lordship's decision would have been in favour of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs were entitled to specific performance, and an inquiry as to damages.

Solicitors: Fox Robinson & Co for Giffen Couch & Archer, Luton; Kewright & Cox.

Chancery Division

Document exchange rules apply

members and had appropriate boxes for document exchange, and under the rules of the exchange organization where a document was placed in the appropriate external box before 17.30 on October 3 for delivery, delivery must be deemed to have occurred to the recipient member's box on the following day, October 4.

Mr Hamilton contended that payment was not in fact made until the cheque was in fact received on October 5, that payment was a question of fact, not of law, and there could be no such thing as a deemed payment.

His Lordship had been referred to *Imperial (Prim and Design) Ltd v Inchoy Studios Ltd* (The Times February 23, 1983), but that case had no direct application. It was concerned with the question whether the rules of the exchange organization complied with the Rules of Court, which prescribed certain modes of service.

If the parties instructed solicitors to cover a transaction, they empowered them, as agents, to carry out the transaction in the manner they considered the most appropriate. Had it been necessary to reach a conclusion on that point, his Lordship's decision would have been in favour of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs were entitled to specific performance, and an inquiry as to damages.

Solicitors: Fox Robinson & Co for Giffen Couch & Archer, Luton; Kewright & Cox.

سكوتيا من الاموال

US economic sanctions

Nicaragua appeals for trade and loyalty at home and abroad

Managua (Reuters) - Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista Government yesterday called on its citizens and Latin American neighbours to stand by the country after Washington's trade embargo.

"Those who in this moment of trial listen more to the aggressors' voice than to the clamour of their own fatherland under attack will be abandoning their place in the ranks of national dignity," said Vice-President Sergio Ramirez.

Dr Ramirez's official response to the US embargo imposed on Wednesday was read at a ceremony marking the refusal of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the Nicaraguan rebel leader, to surrender to US Marines 58 years ago.

"This is more than ever a testing time for the American continent," he said.

President Reagan had imposed the embargo not because Nicaragua threatened US security or that of its neighbours but because it was "an example to other nations of the possibility of justice, independence and change".

Dr Ramirez was standing in for President Daniel Ortega, who is touring Eastern bloc nations to seek economic assistance. Neither the US nor

Central American envoys attended the ceremony.

Mr Reagan imposed the trade boycott and suspended Nicaraguan air and shipping to the US because of the "urgent security threat" posed by the Sandinista Government to its neighbours and the United States.

The embargo has been criticized by Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela - three members of the Contadora group seeking peace for Central America - and by Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay and Cuba.

It has been condemned by Spain and failed to draw support at the Western economic summit in Bonn, but was welcomed by the Washington-backed Government in El Salvador.

Nicaragua's National Assembly has agreed to give opposition political parties television and radio time in a move aimed at achieving national unity.

Nicaragua has meanwhile recalled its envoy to Washington, Señor Carlos Tunnerman, for consultation.

● VIENNA: President Ortega said yesterday Nicaragua was ready for "equal talks" with the United States, according to the

official Hungarian news agency MTT (Reuters reports).

"Ortega stressed his country's readiness for equal talks with the United States and the settlement of bilateral relations," MTT said in a report from Budapest on his discussions with President Pal Losonczy.

In separate talks with the Hungarian party's deputy general secretary, Mr roly Nemeth, both condemned the trade embargo, MTT said.

● AMSTERDAM: About 1,000 people demonstrated outside the US consulate here at the weekend in protest against the embargo, police said (Reuters reports).

The action was organized by the Dutch Nicaragua committee which, with the Christian Democratic Party, senior partners in the coalition Government, and left-wing opposition parties will hand to the consulate today a petition saying the embargo contradicts every effort to achieve peace.

The Nicaraguan Ambassador to The Netherlands, Señor Carlos Arguello, told the protesters that Mr Reagan was trying to involve Europe in illegal and immoral action. "To remain silent means complicity with Reagan's actions," he said.



Leading the dance: Michael and Vicky Barr of Britain yesterday became the 1985 world professional ballroom dancing champions after winning in Dortmund the five standard dances of waltz, tango, quick-step, slow foxtrot and Viennese waltz. They also came top in the 1982 Tokyo championship.

Fake brands found in China

From Mary Lee Peking

Yet another "unhealthy" tendency has surfaced in China - the counterfeiting of local brand-name goods including watches, bicycles and wine.

The People's Daily and The Economic Daily, the leading Communist Party newspapers, have carried reports criticising those who produce the fakes for "disturbing the social and economic order and severely undermining the interest of consumers".

The Economic Daily quoted a survey by the Shanghai watch industry corporation showing that the annual output of fake watches of popular Chinese brands like Shanghai, Diamond and Ruby had reached a million.

The Minister for Light Industry said 30 watch factories in Zhejiang province had violated regulations by selling large numbers of watch parts illegally to unregistered manufacturing units.

Substandard bicycles are also being passed off under top brand names.

Forgery of cigarettes is rampant, said the Economic Daily, with 600,000 fake packets of the popular Peony brand confiscated in Hubei, Jiangxi and Henan provinces.

Sri Lanka rebels parade defiance in Jaffna

From Our Correspondent, Colombo

Members of the Eelam Peoples Revolutionary Liberation Front who launched simultaneous fierce attacks on Naval, Army and police bases and camps on Saturday morning appeared yesterday on the streets of the Northern capital of Jaffna in dark green uniforms with red collars.

In another gesture of defiance on Saturday members of the EPRLF snatched three of their injured colleagues undergoing medical treatment at the Jaffna government hospital.

The Government in Colombo claimed that at least 28 guerrillas and three sailors were killed in Saturday's attacks, most of the casualties being at the island's main northern naval base at Karainagar.

Three more guerrillas were killed when the Army repulsed and attack on the Jaffna fort where police and paramilitary units are based.

The spokesman said guerrillas hit the naval base with mortar rounds and gunfire. They were shelled in turn by naval gunboats that put to sea.

Seven sailors and several guerrillas were seriously injured in the fighting which lasted several hours.

Marcos abolishes death penalty for subversion

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Marcos of the Philippines yesterday issued two decrees abolishing the maximum penalty of death or life imprisonment for subversion, rebellion and other public order crimes.

Mr Marcos made national security crimes capital offences four years ago in two decrees signed before he ended eight years of martial law but kept the decrees secret until May, 1983.

Denounced by human rights lawyers as draconian, the penalty clause of these decrees has been reduced to a maximum 12-year jail term, the state-run Philippine News Agency said.

The decrees apply to anyone found guilty of inviting others to sedition or of writing, publishing, or circulating libellous material against the Government.

Gandhi warns Zia over A-bomb

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

In a statement far harder and more direct than he has made before, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, as good as accused Pakistan of lying about its intentions to build a nuclear bomb, and even seemed to some people to indicate that India was reconsidering its own nuclear option.

India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert nearly 11 years ago and described it then as it is described today, as a "peaceful" device. Mr Gandhi has said, as recently as the six-nation summit on nuclear disarmament in Delhi in January, that there are no intentions in India of acquiring the ability to build an atomic bomb.

However, at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Delhi this weekend he said: "The Government now has definite reports that Pakistan is developing nuclear weapons, and this will completely change the present military balance in the subcontinent. We are looking into various aspects of this development."

Mr Gandhi assured his listeners that "at no cost will we allow our integrity and security to be compromised".

Some observers interpreted these and other remarks on India's "nuclear option" as indicating that for the first time India may be reconsidering its intentions in this regard. However, the Defence Minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, in a kind of clarification, said the Prime Minister had not said that India would have to consider its nuclear options. He told the

AICC session that some "over-enthusiastic" newsmen had attributed this remark to the Prime Minister.

What India is really after, however, is for the United States to stop supplying sophisticated weaponry to Pakistan, which is raising the cost of the arms race in the region. Under the "Symington" agreement, the Indians say, the US has undertaken not to supply weapons to countries developing a nuclear potential. None the less, they are continuing to supply guns and planes, and even ship-borne missiles to Pakistan. It is suggested they may be secretly supplying nuclear potential as well.

President Zia of Pakistan, his Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and his ambassador in Delhi, Dr Humayun Khan, have all recently denied yet again that Pakistan is making a bomb.

The AICC resolution on foreign affairs, which was passed unanimously, said that though Pakistan denied it was producing an atomic bomb all the evidence pointed towards this end. It accused the US of adopting an "apparent soft line" on the nuclear programme.

● PLEA TO SIKHS: Mr Gandhi also called on Sikh leaders to respond to his peace moves and help to find a solution in Punjab as Sikh extremists shot dead two policemen in Chandigarh (Reuters reports). The Press Trust of India said gunmen opened fire on police approaching a house after a tip-off that extremists were there.

Evicted refugees return to Ethiopian camp

Nairobi (Reuters) - Some of the estimated 60,000 drought victims reported to have been ejected by the authorities from a camp in northern Ethiopia last week have returned, relief workers in Addis Ababa reported by telephone yesterday.

They said that the refugees, whose makeshift shelters at Ibinat were burnt after they left, had abandoned the long walk back to their former homes in the Wollo and Tigré regions.

Relief agencies were trying to locate others who had begun walking through the mountains to areas they abandoned earlier this year at the height of the drought.

Western sources said they were ordered to leave, but claimed they left voluntarily after being given food and seed; some shelters were burnt for health reasons.

Heavy rain has recently fallen in many areas of Ethiopia, making it possible to plant food crops, but aid workers were concerned that most people were too weakened by famine and disease to complete the journey.

When news of the evacuation broke last week an RAF aircraft flew over the area in an attempt to locate those trying to return to Wollo and Tigré.

● Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in its latest assessment of food supplies in African countries has called for a speeding of deliveries already pledged for Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger and Sudan (our Nairobi correspondent writes).

Experts make light of ban

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Economic experts and business leaders in Nicaragua agree that the US trade embargo, which comes into force at midnight tonight, will have serious but far from catastrophic effects. The worst will soon be over.

Nicaragua, they say, has had plenty of time to diversify its trade away from its traditional dependence on US markets. The main exports affected - bananas, shellfish and meat - should readily find new customers of their high quality.

"We have been preparing for this for five years," said a senior government planner. There had been surprise that US hostility had not manifested itself in economic sanction and then military action, instead of the other way round.

"It is still a nasty thing to happen, but it is just about bearable," the planner said, hinting that the embargo could signal an end to Nicaragua's

policy of "hanging in" economically in the region. Yet this did not signify a turn to socialist countries for new markets.

"We have been keeping our cars to the ground, and the exports affected are already being geared to new capitalized markets," he said, particularly in Canada and Europe. Prices paid would be lower than those of the United States, however, and transport costs higher.

US trade has represented about 10 per cent of Nicaragua's exports and 18 per cent of imports. "It is possible to manage the situation," said Father Xavier Gorostiaga, a Jesuit priest who is director of Nicaragua's influential Institute of Social and Economic Investigations.

"Our imports are basically spare parts because our technology is still mainly North American, but we can buy these goods in Mexico and Brazil," When the Kennedy Adminis-

tration cut off trade with Cuba in 1962, Latin America did not have the technology and could not help, said a government economic adviser. "For instance, there is now an IBM Mexico which did not exist when this happened to Cuba. But we are obviously going to be skinned alive on prices." Prices for US technology are 30 to 40 per cent higher in Latin America.

Government leaders and economic planners alike are convinced that the private sector, which accounts for 60 per cent of gross domestic product, will be the most severely affected.

"The embargo is a pity," said Señor Jaime Bengoechea, acting president of the Supreme Council for Private Enterprise. "But the situation of the Nicaraguan economy is already so bad that an embargo at this stage of the game will not be catastrophic."

Air Canada makes flying fun for people who don't fly for fun.



With space, quiet and service. Or champers and balloons. You choose.
To Canada, U.S.A., The Caribbean, Europe, India, Singapore. See your travel agent for details.
Or ring Air Canada direct on: 01-759 2636, 021-643 9807, 061-236 9111 or 041-332 1511.
Flights so good, you won't want to get off!

AIR CANADA

French intransigence sends Reagan home almost empty-handed

This was hardly the ringing endorsement of its arms control approach which the US had

When a journalist asked whether he felt the language used in the political declaration

from the Americans for raising one of the few issues on which there was unanimous accord — the need for co-ordinated action to deal with the drug problem.

Britain's team: Mrs Thatcher compares notes with Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Lawson. (Photograph: Frank Herrman).

Soviet defence chief admits to 'peaceful' military research in space

Russia's research in space, unlike America's development of lasers, electromagnetic guns and "anti-sputnik systems," was not aimed at creating strike weapons. "It is linked to the perfection of space early warning, reconnaissance, communication, navigation systems. We firmly abide by the 1972 anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty."

A successful SDF would upset the balance of fear by making America invulnerable and "breaking the link" between offensive and defensive weapons.

Prawda also condemned the political declaration adopted by the Bonn summit, saying that it bracketed "Hitlerite criminals" with the victims of fascism and thus insulted the memory of those who had died at the hands of the Nazis.

The summit had used high-flown phrases to eulogize Western freedoms and sighed hypocritically about the division of Europe. But it was the Western powers which were to blame for this division, and the declaration amounted to support for West German rich-

MP's from Britain, Canada, the United States and West Germany submitted the reports to the North Atlantic Assembly, which groups 184 parliamentarians from the 16 Nato countries in a forum for debating alliance security issues. The reports will form the basis for discussion at a session in Stuttgart later this month.

Echoes of 1930s in trade fears

This represents a slight softening of the French line, which had earlier linked trade talks with a proposed confer-

Double 'No' explained by France

Concerning international trade, M Dumas said France was in agreement with the objectives of such a conference because "it is for the abolition of protectionism in all its

Riot police hold 36 after battle

In the southern town of Eustadi, near where Mr. Reagan was to stop today, about 1,000 people gathered to listen to rock bands and hear speakers denounce the economic summit, the US embargo on Nicaragua and the arms race. The rally, organized by the Social Democratic party, was peaceful.

'Protection racket' of EEC

At the same time, farmers produce more to earn more and so build up surpluses which the Community dumps on world markets, often undercutting world prices, and using the EEC budget to pay subsidy. The farmer is thus protected from world competition, while the Community upsets normal trade patterns by dumping

Now a loan that gives you more

**COMPLETE THE COUPON
OR TELEPHONE TODAY
FOR YOUR PERSONAL
PAYMENT GUIDE**

For personal 24 hour
express brochure
service call
100 and ask for
**Freefone
Portfolio**
or phone Reading (0734) 591313

For a typical loan of £6000 over 144 months the
monthly payment would be £75.00 per month. For a
30-year-old person the investment plan premium
would be £10.00 per month. The combined interest and
premium £85.00 (old person £95.00). £85.00 x 144 =
£12,240 the investment plan premium would be £75.00 per
month (combined interest and premium £122.40).
£122.40 x 144 = £17,625.60 less and nonrepayable
premium £10.00 x 144 = £1,440.00 would be substantially
reduced on early settlement. The investment plan
outgoings are 1% of the loan which is the same
amount as the premium will be for the same
term, as this is the same amount as the loan is repaid
towards the duration of the loan which is repayable in

Summit communiqué shows confidence in the future

We seek also to make the functioning of the world monetary system more stable and more effective.

Economic progress and the preservation of the natural environment are necessary and mutually supportive goals. Effective environmental protection is a central element in our national and international policies.

In order to sustain non-inflation

The President of the United States considers it essential to achieve a rapid and appreciable cut in public expenditure and thus a substantial reduction in the budget deficit. He stresses also the need for deregulation and for a reform of the tax system aimed at encouraging the efficient use of resources and stimulating new

The Italian Government gives priority to the further reduction of inflation and of the public deficit, while sustaining growth and investment. Particular emphasis will be put on incentives to create small and medium-sized industries, especially in the field of high technology, and to promote employment, especially for young people.

We are deeply concerned about the plight of African peoples who are suffering from famine and drought. We welcome the positive response from our citizens and from

'We are deeply concerned about the plight of the African people'

Commentary

**Geoffrey
Smith**

The alliance now faces not a new German challenge but the old French problem. The conventional wisdom at the conference was that it ended in deadlock on the critical issue of trade talks because the French were simply being the French, weren't they? This was just one more display by a French leader of a pighheaded devotion to the narrow national interest.

Mitterand versus the rest

Nor was this the only issue on which the French found themselves in conflict with the majority. They needed a lot of persuasion to support the American negotiating position in Geneva, and they alone stated flatly their opposition to the Strategic Defence Initiative.

Preserving the united front

I believe they were right, but I recognize that the argument related to broader considerations than simply the French national interest. In all the critical controversies at Bonn the United States, Britain and Germany were ranged on one side, with France on the other.

'We are deeply concerned about the plight of the African people'

It is also essential to improve the functioning of the international monetary system. We take note that the Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten, at their meeting in Tokyo in June, intend to complete their current work on ways to improve the functioning of the monetary system and to put forward proposals, to be discussed at the meeting of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund in Seoul in October, with a view to making the international monetary system more stable and more efficient.

This was an indication of the continuing strain between those who are instinctively Atlanti-
cists and those who are
essentially Europeanists. It was
this division, rather than Bit-
burg, which has wider impli-
cations for the alliance.

THE ARTS

Television Literary limits

In last night's *Opinions* (Channel 4), Doris Lessing argued that conventional literary education was, essentially, "a system that teaches young people to hate books". What it is about literature that can be taught was not made clear, but it swiftly became apparent that Lessing was opposed to "pedantic criticism" or "dissection". She may be right to object to this tendency, although I suspect that teaching is better concerned with analysis, even to the point of seeming pedantic, than that it should become simply the diffuse expression of Lessing's undoubtedly good intentions and pleasant thoughts.

I doubt, in fact, if there is any point in teaching literature at all - it may console but it cannot advise, it can entertain but it should not be seen as a source of faith or even morality. Some of the greatest fools and villains in the world have been well read - and some of them have even been writers. The literature of this country, and that of others, is there for those who wish for it - but I have never heard a proper justification for making it the object of formal and disciplined study.

But this may be too passive an approach, smacking of benign neglect, and David Bristola (Channel 4) demonstrated quite plainly the results of a non-literary mass education: that new class, "young people" and suggested that it was becoming permanently estranged from the rest of society. On the evidence of this documentary, it did seem that these children (or youths) were the heirs of a Welfare State in decay - expecting affluence but without the means to attain it, and so turning in rage against the institutions which were designed to protect them.

The programme tended to view this in the immediate social context, which may account for the violence and for that sense of grievance turned into a vague philosophy, but the major impression was one of the waste of human lives and capacities in a society which once promised almost everything and now offers very little.

Peter Ackroyd

Even the Prince of Wales found some of the treasures of Italy closed to him, and this summer's visitors, particularly to the Villa Borghese (photographed here by Giansanti/Sygma), face the frequent prospect of barricades: Nigel McGilchrist reports

The walls that could come tumbling down

Italy is used to crises: the country, in fact, would hardly function without them. Normally the crises are political or financial; this time, though, the arts are at the eye of the storm. Few things are more talked about at present than the problem of looking after the country's ailing monuments and works of art. Italy's cities are bristling with scaffolding, and yet, for every piece of scaffolding, there are ten or twenty works and monuments further down the waiting list which are crumbling, corroding or collapsing. For many, the help - if ever it comes - will arrive too late.

For this reason, visitors to Italy this year may be disappointed to find that - rather like a menu in a Soviet restaurant - more is off than on. Leonardo's *Supper* in Milan, the Riace Bronzes at Reggio in Calabria, Masaccio in the Capella Brancacci in Florence, the roof of the Sistine Chapel, much of the Accademia in Venice, both the great Columns of Rome and the arches of Constantine and Severus - all are, to varying extent, covered by scaffolding or closed for long periods of time. Marcus Aurelius has been unhorsed from the Capitol in Rome, possibly for ever, and is hanging in a laboratory beside the Tiber.

Such painful mistakes, though, have tended to breed, in reaction, an atmosphere of over-cautiousness. It has been suggested in Rome, for example, that when the two Columns of Trajan and Antoninus - once gilded and painted in ancient times - have finished being cleaned, they should be preserved in a kind of hermetically-sealed perspex box - a type of outdoor museum case.

However scientifically laudable this may seem, it appears to misunderstand the nature of a work of art very drastically. A great work of art is a living thing, it has - and its greatness depends upon - a certain sense of dignity. Perspex boxes, like all kinds of over-zealous conservation, would rob any self-respecting monument of that dignity.

In the case of the Riace Bronzes, however, conservation zeal has brought the politicians down into the

arena. With some justification, the experts had refused to allow the fragile bronzes to travel to Greece for the forthcoming exhibition entitled *Athena - Cultural Capital of Europe*. But the case is far from lost, since, as Melina Merkouri (Greece's Minister for the Arts) has discovered, she has a friend on high. President Pertini of Italy said recently at a reception in Rome, in the presence of the Greek Ambassador, that he saw no reason why the two bronze boys should not travel to Greece to breathe a little of their native air. "After all, that is where they come from originally", Miss Merkouri is delighted, and, if the bronzes do go, there will be some trodden toes for President Pertini to heal among the conservation experts.

In many cases, though, when the scaffolding is down and the wraps come off, the results of the restorations are breathtaking. Those who knew Mantegna's frescoes in the Camera degli Sposi in Mantua as they were before should come to Italy to see them now, and to know that there are still times when things of the greatest beauty can double their value if given a little care and attention.

Equally interesting is the case of the Sistine Chapel. After the removal of a thick layer of dirt, the colours which Michelangelo used appear stronger, clearer and finer than could have been imagined before. As a consequence, a weight is being lifted from the overall

effect of Michelangelo's work in the chapel.

I wish one could say the same thing of the most talked-about and most widely commended exhibition recently on show in the country - *The Art of Seventeenth-Century Naples* at the Capodimonte Museum. No weights were lifted here. This, if ever there was one, was an exhibition by art historians for art historians. The exhibition was vast; and in the cavernous State Apartments of the first floor of Capodimonte the effect of the forty rooms of competing baroque poses and sentiments was powerfully depressing.

Baroque art is primarily a decorative art: it depends heavily upon its setting. How could one expect an exhibition to display the virtues of that art by compressing it together in a succession of corridors and rooms? And what can be the justification for an exhibition which kills the virtues of the art it is exhibiting? The exhibition was of decorative as well as figurative arts. There was some very fine furniture and ceramics, but the body of the exhibition consisted of almost 300 Neapolitan paintings, largely of religious subjects, and often in interestingly bad states of conservation owing to the poor tradition of canvas and ground preparation in the Neapolitan schools. Never had so much Neapolitan art been gathered together under one roof, and for this

reason it was undoubtedly a very important exhibition.

The other notable exhibition of the past few months, in the crisp, prosperous northern town of Reggio Emilia, was the first public viewing of a small but very impressive private collection - the Magnani Collection - built up by a rich middle-class family of the city since the early part of this century. It contains some very interesting examples of fourteenth-century Italian painting, an exquisite panel of St Francis receiving the stigmata by Gentile da Fabriano, a *Sacra conversazione* by Titian in rather damaged condition and several works of importance by Filippo Lippi, Carpaccio, Van Dyck and Rubens.

The centrepiece of the collection is a Madonna and Child by Dürer. Supposedly for security reasons, the organizers felt it necessary to replace the original clandestinely with a colour photo-reproduction mounted in the show-frame. Sadder still than that, though, was the fact that virtually nobody noticed. Maybe there is something to be said for having photographic mock-ups of the Sistine Chapel in all the capitals of Europe, and cutting the whole wearisome business of tourism.

● Nigel McGilchrist is Consultant to the Superintendent of Fine Arts in Rome and Director of the Anglo-Italian Institute.

Theatre

Two Into One Shaftesbury

A Home Office Minister prepares to take a break from steering a vice Bill through Parliament by spending the afternoon in bed with one of the Prime Minister's more nubile secretaries. To this end, his prim P.P.S. books a room at the Westminster Hotel in a silly name. This turns out to be adjacent to the room where the Minister spent the preceding night with his lawful wife, who has strategically been sent to see a matinee of *Evita*; returning to collect her mislaid ticket, she conceives a lech for the P.P.S. and everybody starts acting like jacks-in-the-box.

"I think it must be something to do with staying in hotels", observes a character early on in Ray Cooney's farce, which now reopens with a new cast. His Westminster is an enchanted place, an ideal world in which misunderstandings are never less than perfect and where personality - identity, even - is a garment to be shed or swapped according to contingencies.

The most obvious objection to farce as a theatrical form - that it renders recognizable human motives meaningless - is, I believe, worth rehearsing. Right at the start of this play the Minister declares "You see how desperate I am for this girl", but that is exactly what we cannot see: just here is a principle not a fact, a reference not a fact.

If nothing is adequately established, it follows that anything can happen. If anything can happen, it follows that nothing matters. And, if nothing matters, then why are they all running round in circles trying to keep up appearances?

Anton Rodgers makes an acceptably clownish Minister, though his performance might work better if someone told him what the symptoms of benzene intoxication really consist of. Michael Williams is a desperately lively P.P.S. and Wanda Ventham gives a full-throated account of her role as his would-be seducer.

Derek Royle's Chinese waiter executes a dashing somersault with a glass of brandy on a tray, and the author's own production keeps the maelstrom of drooped trousers and slammed doors whirling along with the nicest judgement.

Martin Cropper

Opera

Vast extravaganza

Benvenuto Cellini The Dome, Brighton

Think of the largest number of people you have ever seen on an operatic stage, and then double it, and you can picture something of the effect of the Carnival scene in Berlioz's *Benvenuto Cellini* as boldly staged by New Sussex Opera to open the Brighton Festival. There are people everywhere, threading their way down the gangways of the Dome (used for the first time as a home for opera), sporting masks and *commedia dell'arte* costumes, cavorting as clowns, butterflies, fairies, you name it. As the entire collection musters on stage, colourful is an understatement for the impression it makes.

If the actual dramatic impact of this vast extravaganza is rather more limited, that must be laid at the door not of the myriad participants (who do their miscellaneous jobs with obvious enthusiasm) but at that of the producer, Peter Ebert, who never quite succeeds in coordinating the spectacle or giving it a focus. He has obviously been inspired by Brighton's lively and apposite theme for its festival - *Clowns, Clowns and the Commedia dell'arte* - so, at every slight reference in the opera to the imminent carnival, the extras wheel on at the back (usually underlit, looking like guilty latecomers).

All this could well be an exciting and novel addition which reflected well the dazzling exuberance and sheer sweep of Berlioz's invention in

this score. But it would have been better if it had grown out of some conviction about the real drama of the opera, which is all too often left to fad for itself. The Dome is indeed a splendid space, and the soloists have little trouble projecting over the vast orchestra (which is not confined to a pit); yet the characters which Mr Ebert has created rarely spring to life as real people.

There is some excellent singing, and the whole enterprise is extremely plucky - but given this material it could also have been thrilling and powerful. David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the artist as Hero. Louise Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to covet with an anguished and usually successful David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but

Orson Welles celebrates his 70th birthday today – and looks forward to the rebirth of his long and remarkable career

A screen genius returns

After 10 years of silence, Welles is back with three films – including *King Lear* – ready for the camera. Sebastian Cody tracked him down in Los Angeles

I met Orson Welles when I was four years old, on the *Simplon Express* to Venice, and although the encounter was of little importance to either of us at the time, the gigantic figure of my childhood memory has thrown its shadow over most of my life. But the shadow is elusive. As Dick Cavett, the American talk show host, says: "Just finding his address can be a task for Sherlock Holmes."

Last week, having given up hope of ever meeting him again, I picked up the telephone. The voice, once described by composer Virgil Thomson as the most beautiful in the world, said: "This is Orson Welles". He apologised for not being able to come to London, but could I possibly visit him?

At a corner table in a back room at Ma Maison, in Los Angeles, concealed by a lattice-work screen, I was shown into his presence. He rose to meet me, large, dressed in black shirt and dark coat, looking at most 60 rather than 70, with the energy and quick-wits of someone much younger. Only the grey in his beard betrays any age. He fixed me with a burning stare – later I remember the BBC producer who told me he had to leave the room when Welles entered, so powerful is his presence. Our conversation continued over five days.

His long-term assistant, now retired in England, said his table-talk was the finest in the world. And so it seems. Eating and drinking little, he covered everything from my ancestry – "Buffalo Bill took his truth and

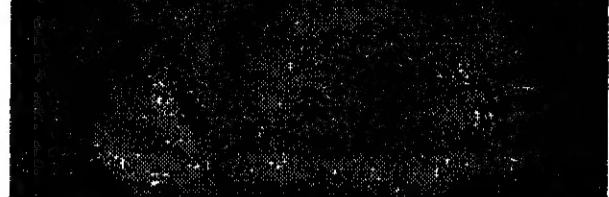
made it false" – to travelling – "there are only two emotions in a plane: boredom and terror". In the few areas where I can judge his expertise, I recognise he really is a master of all the things that interest him.

His prolific intelligence and wide range of skills have been mixed blessings, given the suspicion with which the modern world views renaissance men. As one close friend says: "People can just about bear a genius if he sticks to one thing: Orson is too talented for them to cope". Thus his life and work have drawn remarkably hostile and nut-picking comment.

His career has therefore – unusually – been one of obstacles increasing with fame, and he has spent much of the past 40 years in a deep financial and aesthetic crisis. He has made far fewer films than one would expect of a film-maker with his gifts, and none in the last 10 years. As Britain producer Al Clark, who is trying to put a film together for Virgin with Welles, says: "He has been dogged by a disproportionate amount of bad luck".

One well-known Hollywood distributor offered the received wisdom on Welles' long silence: "There are three main problems. One, he is uninsurable; two, he gets bored and leaves projects; three, he costs a lot".

These are exaggerated rumours accumulated during a lifetime. He is insurable. "We are actually offered lower rates for Welles than other people", says his associate, the Sicilian



Changing faces: Photographed recently in Paris (left); in 'Citizen Kane' (top centre); 'A Man for All Seasons' (below); and in 'Othello' (right)

Prince Tasca di Cuto, who has been with him off and on since 1947.

Nor does he get "bored". Says Welles: "That comes from *Othello*. I kept leaving it to work on other people's films so as to earn some more money to make some more *Othello*, not because I was bored with it. But one producer has now suggested I receive no money until *King Lear* is completed, an insult unique in the history of cinema!"

Not – most potentially damaging of all – is it true that he is an extraordinarily expensive and troublesome director. Most American films now cost more to make than Welles has spent on films in his whole life.

But Welles says things are getting better. "In the last two years, projects are no longer collapsing because of my 'black legend'. And Peter Bogdanovich, the director, says: 'The most ironic thing about the difficulties Orson had over the years is that he is the most economic and cost aware director I have ever seen'."

The signs are that Welles' situation is about to change. One film, *The Other Side of the Wind*, held up for legal reasons, is almost complete, and three

others are ready to start shooting: *The Cradle Will Rock*, based on his own theatre group of the 1930s, *King Lear*, long planned, now fully scripted, designed and financed, and *The Dreamers*, based on two Isak Dinesen stories.

Of those, *The Other Side of the Wind* was shot in Arizona, France, Holland, England, Spain, Belgium and the MGM back lot. Says Welles: "It is supposedly a collection of 35mm, 16mm, 8mm and video tape films, made by cinema nuts from all over the world who are gathered for the birthday of an old director, played by John Huston. Nothing in it is as seen by me; even the film within the film is in a style I invented that I would never use myself." Filming finished 10 years ago – but the completion of the film has been held up ever since by interminable legal and financial battles.

Partly financed by the brother-in-law of the late Shah of Iran, the film, locked in a vault in Paris, is trapped between rival lawyers. Says Welles: "It is real Dickens, with a little Balzac and Eric Ambler thrown in!"

More immediate is *The Cradle Will Rock*. This tells part of the Welles life-story, when government sponsorship was abruptly withdrawn from his production of Marc Blitzstein's caustic satirical opera on the eve of its 1937 premiere. Locked out of the theatre, Welles led the first-night audience on a triumphal march up Sixth Avenue to a new venue.

The film was developed by Michael Fitzgerald who took it to Welles for advice. Welles ended up re-writing the script and offering to direct.

"It was a period in my life when I had no temptation to misbehave, which is why I doubt that a really war-covered portrait would be accurate. Everything was turning out so well for me, everyone was so cooperative, that whatever was wrong, with me didn't get a chance to show up. I really was the hero of that story."

Was this the result of ambition? "There was a terrible self-confidence, or if you don't like me, call it arrogance. But I was lucky, not ambitious. And I also had a very strange childhood. I was a *wunderkind* and never remember a time when people didn't tell me I was great."

"When my mother died, I gave up music and started to paint and everyone said 'How wonderful!' By accident I became an actor in my teens out of a spirit of adventure. I had no ambitions, I just wanted to stay out of Harvard! I started by playing star roles because I assumed that I could and that acting was just an incident in a career that must inevitably end in the White House. I was perfectly capable of enjoying my success and working very hard and reeling in it, but I didn't need to be ambitious."

"It wasn't until the great run of luck ran out and they took *Ambergris* away from me and the luck only came occasionally, that I started wanting, not to be something, but to prove that I'm not something. It's ridiculous. I've spent most of my mature life trying to prove I'm not irresponsible and so on. That's the only thing that's motivated me."

Of *Cradle*, which lost its backing at the last minute, Fitzgerald says: "Although it was budgeted at only \$3.5m, Universal Studios, now under a new administration, felt that the film didn't have the potential to make a lot of money. They are not interested in covering their costs and making a few million profit – which they would certainly do even if the film cost double – they want to make blockbusters". But he adds that the film will be made.

George Orson Welles was born on May 6, 1915, in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and began his acting career at 16. By 23 he had his face on the front cover of *Time* magazine after triumphs on Broadway. As a director he first made his name with an all-black *Macbeth* in Harlem, then started the Mercury Theatre in New York with a modern-dress *Julius Caesar*. On radio, his production of *The War of the Worlds* led to a unique Hollywood contract within a thrifty budget, the boy wonder from the East had total artistic control. The film that resulted was *Citizen Kane* (1941), since regularly voted the best film ever made.

After making *The Magnificent Ambersons* and *The Lady from Shanghai* he left Hollywood in the late forties and worked mainly in Europe. His subsequent career has been erratic, with Welles often having to finance his projects by taking roles in other people's films, of which *Harry Lime* in *The Third Man* is the most famous.

He filmed *Macbeth* in a record three weeks; his *Othello* took three years to complete. His other films include *Confidential Report*, *Touch of Evil*, *The Trial*, *Chimes at Midnight*, *The Immortal Story*, *A Man for All Seasons*, and *F for Fake*, released in 1973.

Hollywood has a clearly ambivalent attitude to its resident *cinema geyser*. On the one hand the moguls give him awards; on the other they prevent him exercising his gifts. As one Hollywood figure said: "We pay actresses \$50,000 a week for not turning up on time, and Orson Welles is out of time. This strikes me as unproductive!"

Al Clark says: "There are people in Hollywood who could finance an Orson Welles film out of their bar like his legend is nearly his undoing. Some people want him just to stay a legend. And yet his last film *F for Fake*, was brilliant; if you use that as a barometer, it is not the work of a talent in decline, but the opposite."

Henry Jaglom, the director, says: "My friends who are now movie moguls and who I know grew up like I did with this tremendous feeling for his work, say when I challenge them to back a Welles film, 'That was childhood enthusiasm; now we're talking dollars and cents'. They are aware he makes films not in order to make a profit but for another imperative, and this shakes the foundations of what they think they are about."

Welles says: "I came back to Hollywood when the tax situation made it necessary for me to make more money, and here is where I can, doing commercials and so on. I'm like a migratory worker, following the harvest!"

"They don't want to know about money here. They are deeply suspicious of any film that costs less than \$12m, you can't dine out on a picture with such a low budget in this city! So the incentive is for the director to dawdle around, shooting unnecessary stuff."

THE LIFE OF CITIZEN WELLES

Later this year the facts of Welles' life – now distorted beyond belief by countless retellings – will be fought over in rival biographies. One, by Barbara Learning and authorised by Welles, is likely to be marred by her lack of interest in certain key witnesses, and the other – unauthorised – by Charles Higham, who calls himself a "scientific" biographer and may have let himself down by the speed at which he wrote his book and his belief that he is fighting a personal duel with Welles. But both authors agree on one thing: ever since the first biography of Welles, written by a 17-year-old boy, little we know of his life bears any relation to the truth.

Welles has been created and recreated in print, and the result is a mythological figure who could be anything from the demon king of cinema to the Howard Hughes of showbusiness.

Today is his seventieth birthday. Here in England, where he worked for many years, there are two events in his honour: BBC 2 is repeating its retrospective interview with him (the second part will be shown tonight at 7.30 p.m.) which, he says, he looked at for five minutes and then switched off. "I suffer from boring myself in interviews: here comes that question again, and can I get through the answer without detouring into open fabrication or obvious fatigue?" Also, this month, the National Film Theatre is presenting a season of his films both as actor and director.

As we spoke, good news came in on *Cradle* and two separate producers, one English and one American – called about *The Dreamers*. As Jaglom puts it: "In the next years we are going to see an Orson Welles renaissance."

As we spoke, good news came in on *Cradle* and two separate producers, one English and one American – called about *The Dreamers*. As Jaglom puts it: "In the next years we are going to see an Orson Welles renaissance."

Teaching youthful enterprise

Youngsters leaving the seven comprehensive schools in Derwentside, Co Durham, this summer will have only a one-in-ten chance of getting a "real" job. Even if they join a temporary Youth Training Scheme the position brightens only a little. The unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds in the area is 54 per cent.

Quite simply, the job market has collapsed around Cossett, the main town, with the closure over the last five years of the large steel works, an engineering plant and the coal mine.

While some of the decline of traditional industries has been taken up by new companies and indigenous small businesses starting up in other parts of Britain, there has been little such salvation in the North-east. There is almost no tradition of people starting up their own business or becoming self-employed. This is something Durham University Business School and the British Steel Industries (BSI) – who try to replace the jobs lost through plant closures – have come together to try to change.

This summer sees the end of a two-year pilot scheme "Education for Enterprise", in five of the seven Derwentside comprehensives and elsewhere in Durham it has recently been quietly introducing a generation to the idea that self employment is not only an option, but in today's job market it is the most certain route to employment.

This may seem obvious in the middle-class, biased South-east, where few people do not know at least someone who works for themselves, but the role models on Derwentside are few.

Jim Flack is head of the enterprise programme at Stanley Comprehensive. He says: "I started the programme by asking the class to list all the things that they might do when they left school. They mentioned getting a job, going on the dole, getting married, inheriting money, winning the pools, going to college, even committing suicide, but not one mentioned becoming self-employed. It's just not in the local experience."

After six months of the course, those same children are now running toffee and sand-

6 The more small businesses there are, the more are set up

which making businesses, and are in the process of setting up a tea-shop design centre.

The scheme is funded by the BSI and the Department of Trade and Industry. It encourages the children to discuss and demystify the idea of setting up on their own, and makes them come up with their own ideas.

The scheme has been up and running in these schools since January. The most successful business has been a sweet stall run by some boys from Moorside School. Next month they are going to share their stall with some girls from Moorside who are going to sell jewellery.

Professor Allan Gibb, of the Durham University Business School, cares passionately about small business in his local area. "All the statistics show that the more small businesses there are, the more there are set up in this part of the country we have got to get the ball rolling. Part of the course is to introduce the children to local businessmen to show them it is not only supermen like Clive Sinclair or Terence Conran who start up businesses."

British Steel Industries is about to launch its Education for Enterprise scheme into the 18 other areas which have suffered from steel plant closures. As with so much in education today, the project's success or failure will depend not only on the teachers' enthusiasm, but money. David Coulson is a head teacher in South Humberstone. He says: "I want to set this up for next year, but I will need around £500 which I just have not got."

Meanwhile, in Cossett market they are selling sweets and jewellery; the staff at one school are enjoying some pretty cheap sandwiches while rather good toffee is being made too. And maybe, just maybe, over the next few years the dole queues on Derwentside will get a little shorter.

Hugh Thompson

Right age for the third Lear

After long negotiations, producers in France will soon announce whether they will put up the money for Orson Welles' film production of *King Lear*. If they do, Welles will direct and play Lear for the third time.

The first was in a television production with Peter Brook, who remembers the experience with pleasure: "Instead of being the impossible, violent, unfathomable man of legend, he was the absolute opposite". The second time was three years later, in 1956, in Welles' own production in New York, renowned for him playing it in a wheelchair having broken both ankles during rehearsal.

"I was too young when I played it for Peter Brook. All the great Shakespearean roles are dependent not on what you put on but on what you have; you can't acquire the character. In *Lear* you can't spare any time performing 'age', you must just perform *Lear*."

"The film will be breathtakingly simple visually and therefore it is breathtakingly boring to talk about at this stage. It will be in a studio as the film should be an actor's picture, not a director's; in real locations, with the discomfort of ruined castles and so on, you just don't get the same level of concentration. I don't think there's any room in *Lear* for

'production', it is far too grand, difficult and tremendous."

Welles – like *Lear* – is a senior public figure with three daughters. Has he been struck by any parallels? "Yes, I too have three daughters, but I have never put them to such a test!"

"It is a long time before people decide they are old – *Lear* wouldn't have been old if he hadn't divided his kingdom and held on to his authority. Old people are suspicious of love and don't believe they have it, usually for the very good reason that they don't. Often they themselves cease to be able to love, but all old people, with very few noble exceptions, tend to suspect those who love them and therefore only believe in power."

"People are a bit more charitable towards me now – I suppose because of advancing years – 'marvellous old fellow, isn't he wonderful?' I'm not afraid of death, but I worry a lot about taking care of my dependants, all those perfectly ordinary middle-class preoccupations."

Ronically, after decades of being labelled an uncommercial proposition as a film-maker, Welles in *Lear* has stumbled into a wave of commercial interest. "There's no resistance to the idea anywhere, everyone wants it, and so I have three slightly different productions

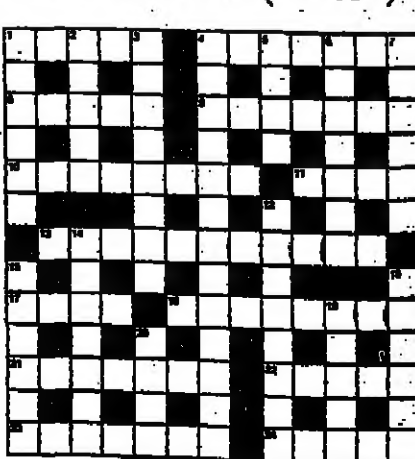
ready, depending on who puts up the money."

"I'm waiting for the French to announce whether they are going to do it or not. I spent last month in Paris negotiating the contract, and they changed all the conditions once I got back to America. I objected, they have begun to give in and so I hope we can all go back to what we shook hands on. I can't pursue any of the other sources of finance until they tell me what they intend to do."

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 637)

- ACROSS
- 1 Tall stick (5)
 - 2 Nail skin (7)
 - 3 Tree bark (5)
 - 4 Spread from centre (7)
 - 5 Opium tincture (8)
 - 6 Toll (4)
 - 7 Without protection (11)
 - 8 Dull pain (4)
 - 9 Discretion (5)
 - 10 Semi-solid lumps (7)
 - 11 Biblical witch (5)
 - 12 Knee caribags (7)
 - 13 Norwegian (5)
- DOWN
- 1 Discriminating (6)
 - 2 Goodbye (5)
 - 3 Abandoned (8)
 - 4 Eucharist Festival (6,7)
 - 5 Nest (4)
 - 6 Patterned fabric (7)
 - 7 Vigour (6)
 - 8 Stout club (8)
 - 9 Command level (7)
 - 10 Hapazard (6)
 - 11 Edict (6)
 - 12 Depths (5)
 - 13 Afflictions (4)



THE DIRECTORATE OF MEDICAL SERVICES SAUDI ARABIAN NATIONAL GUARD

Invites qualified firms to submit expressions of interest for the Management and Operations of the KING FAHAD HOSPITAL, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Expressions of interest are sought from firms possessing extensive experience in operating and managing all activities medical, administration, and support of a major comprehensive health care facility. Prospective contractors must be able to rapidly mobilize and take over the full operations of an approximately 200-bed acute care tertiary hospital.

Attention of the firms is drawn to the fact that the hospital capacity is 500 beds which includes a 200 bed traumatology center.

Interested firms must also possess the flexibility and vision to smoothly manage a scheduled expansion in both numbers of beds and available services over an approximately three-year period. Firms must have the ability to draw on worldwide resources in obtaining a balance of staffing to ensure the highest standards of medical care are provided.

Expressions of interest should be accompanied by the following information:

1. Type of Organization including documents establishing the basic discipline of the firm.
2. List of hospital management experience for the past five years.
3. Financial Statement of the past five years, including the current one.
4. Copy of Commercial Registration and Certificate of Chamber of Commerce Registration.
5. Copy of the Organizational Chart of the firm, together with a list of its Directors and Senior Staff indicating their qualifications, experience and nationalities.

Firms should meet the following requirements:

1. Previous experience in operation and management of similar hospitals the total capacity of which should be not less than 2000 beds, one of which should not be less than 300 beds capacity.
2. A minimum experience of five years in operation and management of hospitals.

The required documents should be duly authenticated by His Majesty's Embassies and Consulates abroad, after being authenticated by the concerned authorities in the countries where the firm is operating, and should be submitted not later than 7th of RAMADAN 1405 (26th May 1985) to:

ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MEDICAL SERVICES
MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT BUILDING
KHURAI ROAD (NEAR NATIONAL GUARD HEADQUARTERS)
P.O. BOX 25536, RIYADH 11476
TELEX: 205770 NGMEDS SJ, TEL. NO. 491-2247

Interested firms will get the rep from Bids Department, National Guard Headquarters, Riyadh, for the amount of Saudi Riyals ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND (SR.100,000). Offers for operation and management of the mentioned hospital should be submitted to Deputy, National Guard, Headquarters, Riyadh, not later than 7th of DHU AL-QA'DA 1405 (24th July 1985) envelopes will be opened in the presence of all the bidders' representatives at 10 A.M. of the same date, Wednesday 7th of DHU AL-QA'DA 1405, in H.E. Deputy Office at the National Guard Headquarters, Riyadh.

MONDAY PAGE

In the first of a three-part series, Suzanne Greaves looks at the break-up of the British household

So much for the happy home



The last year has seen disruption in the classroom, soaring youth unemployment and fears of an increase in teenage pregnancies. Children are also becoming the reluctant

go-betweens as more and more marriages founder. Parents are finding it hard to impose the rules of their own childhood as the moral climate changes. Today we examine the crumbling nuclear family.

Happy Families, the nursery card game in which Mr Bun the Baker, Mrs Bun, Master and Miss Bun all live neatly together, may soon be the only reminder of archetypal family life. The average British household has dropped from four to little more than two and a half people. About one in eight families with children is a single-parent family.

Whether by today's rules you would be collecting a "Happy Family" is open to doubt. Thousands of children are the go-betweens of warring parents. And behind the statistics emerges a national picture of mothers and fathers hanging grimly on to the reins of challenged authority and wondering where they went wrong. The clear identity roles of mother and father have become blurred and when marriages break down there is now a way out: married women are socially able to become economically independent and divorce is no longer a stigma.

But what of the children, offspring of parents who themselves grew up in the 1930s and early 1960s as part of the archetypal family circle? "For children the breaking up of what they know as home is traumatic," says Dr Alan Cooklin, director of the Institute of Family Therapy in London. "But how traumatic depends on how the break-up is handled. Parents who are not at war with each other will cause less damage to the children."

Anne Woollett, a developmental psychologist, believes that today's parents are under particular pressure. "Everything is uncertain because all the rules we once lived by governing going to school, getting a job, saving up to get married and leaving home, have changed. Today's parents are in the post-Spock era."

Forty years ago if your children were well fed, had good table manners and were suitably dressed then it was thought you had done your best as parents. Parents now are expected to do so much more and children are more demanding.

As married women emerged from the factories and canteens of the 1940s they left behind a life of liberation from the home in the cause of the war effort and became full-time mothers and wives again while their husbands returned to civilian life. But it was the beginning of another new role for women and, whether by necessity or choice, half of our adult women with children under 16 now go out to work.

The under-fives suffer particularly badly if they have a working mother

and inadequate home support. Anne Woollett believes. Often a grand-mother is forced to take over. "Grannies are being pushed into a new role, that of mothering, and it's not one they necessarily want."

It is handy to point an accusing finger at the working mother when there is a crisis over the children, but it is not always justified. "You can have a successful career and be a mother too," Dr Cooklin says, "but you have to make choices and you pay for them". He feels the same about successful career couples with children at home. "There's a hell of a price to pay if parents put everything into their own ambitions."

But even the full-time mother may find it increasingly hard to keep her authority as moral rules governing family life fall away. Only 15 per cent of the population are regular church-goers, according to a British Council of Churches survey. "This may be a Christian country but it is not a churchgoing country," says Archbishop Nigel McCulloch of Salisbury. "Fewer people have Christian convictions, goodwill towards the church is diminishing and I believe we are in an era of neo-paganism."

Even Roman Catholic teenagers will drift away from weekly Sunday mass in a kick against parental wishes. Father Kit Cunningham, a parish priest in the Westminster Diocese, says, "Everything has been made so easy but we are failing to show our young people a glimpse of a spiritual life and that is what so often they unknowingly seek."

A SAMPLE result of the Health Education Council's research project into the personal habits of the young reveals a tribe of high-spending but clean 15-year-olds. They can spot a false acetone sweater across a crowded room, sport the compulsory personal stereo, system and expect parents to make a contribution to their wardrobe and portable television.

They frown on smoking, with only 14 per cent of the boys and 20 per cent of the girls lighting up. But they do stay up and out late - and it is on this issue that family rows smoulder. Parents may operate a weekday curfew but on weekends are likely to spend hours behind the wheel of a car ferrying teenagers around the country. "It's like the school run days all over again," says Mary Billings, a Bristol mother of 15-year-old twin daughters. "It plays havoc with our own social life."



Lack of alternative transport is one good reason why teenagers accept a lift home, however unwillingly. Allowing parents to invade the sanctity of their bedrooms is a more territorial issue. Parents brought up in the 1950s accepted that members of the opposite sex had to be entertained over cocoa in the family sitting-room. Now bedrooms are regarded by a teenager as a personal sitting-room rather than just a room in which to sleep. Visiting boys and girls will be invited upstairs leaving mothers to anguish over subsequent activities.

"We are far less clear how to be parents because of changed expectations about authority and discipline," writes Penelope Leach, the child care author.

Changing attitudes to sex and split families are some of the reasons why teenagers are having sexual intercourse at an earlier age, a report by the Birth Control Trust says. Despite this, teenagers are apparently no more promiscuous than 20 years ago and sexual behaviour is still regulated by traditional values such as love, fidelity, partnership, marriage and family. There were 67,980 births to teenagers in 1980 compared with more than 90,000 a year in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The Appeal Court ruling in the Victoria Clinic case - that doctors must not advise or prescribe treatment to under-16s without parental consent - may change the figures.

Penny Leet, senior advice worker with the National Council for One Parent Families, invariably has to pick up the pieces when a schoolgirl becomes pregnant. "There is always a reaction of shock and horror when parents are told their daughter is pregnant, but today most parents are supportive and the girl will stay at home rather than go to a mother-and-baby home in another district."

Mrs Mary Ward of Radlett, Hertfordshire, accompanied her 17-year-old daughter into the labour

ward and later held her grandson. She hoped the baby would be adopted but like many girls today, her daughter wanted to keep the boy. "I ended up babysitting and looking after them both," explained Mrs Ward, herself a working mother. "In the end my daughter found a council flat and later married. She is now a single parent and I wonder how her life would have been without that baby."

Now each of their children, whose ages range from six to 13, receive £1 a week each and out of this finance their hobbies and sweets. Their parents pay for comics, tickets to the school disco and sports activities.

The Jaycocks and Suttons deliberately chose life away from the city to give their children a better lifestyle. The Jaycocks moved from Romford to Brixham, started their own business and believe their sons Paul (13), Sean (10) and Oliver (6) have a freedom that only a small community can offer.

Alan Sutton turned down a job relocation move in order to remain within commuting distance of Dunsable. His children Heidi (13) and Christopher (11) are involved in local church youth groups and their mother, Sue, has for the moment deliberately chosen to be at home. She believes it is a worthwhile decision, however financially difficult.

When the going gets really rough parents can turn to the professionals for help. Some may join courses in "parenting" like those run by former community worker Ivan Sokolov, optimistically entitled "Happier Families". But Britain's parents who grew up in the autocratic hierarchy of the post-war years and lapped up the pop psychology of the 1960s are more likely to soldier on alone, hoping desperately that the tide will turn. They want to be back in the family driving seat, but is it too late?

It is tempting to regard the teen years as a testing ground for parent-child relationships. But in the sub-teen group seemingly small issues like pocket money and a demand for a BMX bike can turn a 10-year-old angel into a monster. How do you know how much pocket money to give and who pays for the sweets? The Jaycock family of Brixham, Devon, and the Suttons of Dunsable, Bedfordshire, solved this by asking their own friends for guidance rather than relying on information from the classroom.

Some teenagers find growing up very difficult and in desperation will turn to agencies such as the Samaritans, whose figures show that more boys under 20 are choosing suicide as the only alternative to despair. James Tappell (18), son of Conservative MP Sir Peter Tappell, killed himself after a failed love affair and exam pressure.

It is tempting to regard the teen years as a testing ground for parent-child relationships. But in the sub-teen group seemingly small issues like pocket money and a demand for a BMX bike can turn a 10-year-old angel into a monster. How do you know how much pocket money to give and who pays for the sweets? The Jaycock family of Brixham, Devon, and the Suttons of Dunsable, Bedfordshire, solved this by asking their own friends for guidance rather than relying on information from the classroom.

When the going gets really rough parents can turn to the professionals for help. Some may join courses in "parenting" like those run by former community worker Ivan Sokolov, optimistically entitled "Happier Families". But Britain's parents who grew up in the autocratic hierarchy of the post-war years and lapped up the pop psychology of the 1960s are more likely to soldier on alone, hoping desperately that the tide will turn. They want to be back in the family driving seat, but is it too late?

It is tempting to regard the teen years as a testing ground for parent-child relationships. But in the sub-teen group seemingly small issues like pocket money and a demand for a BMX bike can turn a 10-year-old angel into a monster. How do you know how much pocket money to give and who pays for the sweets? The Jaycock family of Brixham, Devon, and the Suttons of Dunsable, Bedfordshire, solved this by asking their own friends for guidance rather than relying on information from the classroom.

When the going gets really rough parents can turn to the professionals for help. Some may join courses in "parenting" like those run by former community worker Ivan Sokolov, optimistically entitled "Happier Families". But Britain's parents who grew up in the autocratic hierarchy of the post-war years and lapped up the pop psychology of the 1960s are more likely to soldier on alone, hoping desperately that the tide will turn. They want to be back in the family driving seat, but is it too late?

Mourning the dearth of a salesman

Ever since seeing David Mamet's play about desperation salesmanship, *Glengarry Glen Ross*, I have wondered whether, in real life, wild-eyed men in white suits and living on commission delivered selling propositions which sounded like the poetry of persuasion.

If they did it was never around my way. No Avon lady has ever dinged-donged on my doorbell, neither has the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* man nor the gentleman selling brushes door to door. Even in dress shops, the sales assistants are firm in announcing, "That's not really your colour," rather than edging me firmly towards the peacock blue ballgown.

I thought I might have been on the portals of the world of the hard sell when I sent off for a catalogue about the Eastin range of curtains and, instead of receiving it, got a letter stating that Eastin's interior design consultant would call on me in my own home "absolutely free of charge and without obligation whatsoever".

My excitement at this prospect was tempered by the suspicion that I might well be conned into obscuring the windows with an overload of pelmets, swags and cross-over drapes but both emotions proved unnecessary since the design consultant failed to turn up.

But then I got another letter, this time from Allen House, a timeshare organization which felt that I was the ideal person to interest in its holiday exchange scheme. All I had to do was fill in a card to say when I would like to visit the company's offices and I would then receive a prize which might be a microwave oven, a video recorder or a carriage clock.

I sent back the card promptly, making an appointment for 3.30 on a Monday afternoon. On the Sunday before that day, just as I was about to serve lunch, a woman from Allen House rang to say I couldn't come at the time stated. We agreed on a 2pm appointment and she asked if my husband would be coming with me. He would not since he was abroad. "Then I'm afraid you can't come," she said with satisfaction. It says in our letter that husbands have to come too.

I would be daft to buy a timeshare. Even though Allen House could send me on holiday exchanges to 1,002 different resorts around the world, I never want to go anywhere except the west of Ireland and I already have a house there. So I'm trying to persuade my husband to invest in one instead, although I obviously lack Mr Thaxton's superb salesmanship. If only he sold things I really needed.



PENNY PERRICK

hairstyle favoured by the good guys in *Dynasty*. His first words to me were: "You're a whole lot sweeter than I thought you were going to be", after which he could easily have sold me any number of timeshares in the South Sea Bubble.

I was taken over Allen House itself, a handsome apartment block off Kensington High Street decorated in the brass bedstead/avocado lavatory school of decor. I was shown noticeboards crammed with snapshots of satisfied timesharingers who included postmen, miners and a tree-surgeon.

Part of Allen House is divided into rental apartments and recent visitors to them have included "Madame Berganza", international opera singer and Maestro Tennesse, the renowned conductor, which adds a cultural touch. Mr Thaxton then produced pages of figures and dazzled me with tales of inflation, interest rates and the news that the ordinary non-timesharing holiday maker could easily spend £22,136.80 on a few years' vacationing on which he would get absolutely no return.

On my way out, he called after me: "I really like your columns. It's not as if you have a sense of humour exactly but they just hit it right". I sailed down the stairs in a glow of contentment.

I would be daft to buy a timeshare. Even though Allen House could send me on holiday exchanges to 1,002 different resorts around the world, I never want to go anywhere except the west of Ireland and I already have a house there. So I'm trying to persuade my husband to invest in one instead, although I obviously lack Mr Thaxton's superb salesmanship. If only he sold things I really needed.

Have we got our sums right?

The newspaper headline "Sums not needed in school" has brought endless complaints about producing a nation of button pushers with no real understanding of how to check the accuracy of logarithms supplied by a pocket calculator rather than hours of homework. What no one seems to have asked is what, when the most complicated mathematics can be worked out in seconds,

schoolchildren will do instead. If the schools' inspectorate has plans for more literature, more current affairs and more training for industry, then hooray for the push-button age. If, on the other hand, it's going to be more time spent watching television for schools, more constructing things from yogurt cartons and more "free" periods, time could more profitably be spent on non-computerized long division.

MARGUERITE WOLFF
Adventures of a Concert Pianist
Robert Clason-Leach
"The Book of the Week"
Artmusic Publishing £12.50

TRENTINO
FROM DOLOMITES TO GARDA LAKE
also means... good health!
Clean fresh, open air. Ideal surroundings for all seasons, to free yourselves of the stress and intoxication of city life. Spa waters, Woods, 290 lakes, peace and quiet. Hospitality and specialised facilities.

A direct line to actors
Heather Kirby goes on location with some keen would-be movie makers
The two-day course costs £175 and the cast, working in a London church hall, comprised a mixture of food photographer, art director, pop video cameraman and Bill Long, a 32-year-old from an ad agency, who was the only one with experience of directing people. He had directed a Gold Blend commercial and another where he had used an actor dressed as a medieval knight who had just point-something-of-a-second to register emotion before his visor clamped shut and the camera switched off.

New from the author of VIDA and BRAIDED LIVES...
FLY AWAY HOME
MARGE PIERCY
'A GRIPPING TOUR DE FORCE'
THE GUARDIAN

This is Sarah. She thinks her name is 'Oi'.
'Oi' is all her parents have ever called her.
As if that wasn't tragic enough, there were no toys in the house. Sarah was underweight and not properly clothed.
In fact, when the NSPCC called at the house, Sarah rushed to embrace the inspector. She knew help had arrived.
The NSPCC's task now is to provide help. And with 100 years of practice in cases like this, there's every chance we'll succeed.
But first we have to ensure protection for Sarah. And that can cost £15.48 for two weeks.
If you can send all or part of that sum it'll be used immediately to help children.
Putting your name on the coupon below is the surest way of helping Sarah remember hers.

THE TIMES DIARY

Rough sea for Weir

The battle is on for political control of a major Labour mouthpiece, the *New Socialist* magazine. The catalyst is a prominent article called "Bennism without Benn" in the May edition which has triggered "an almighty row" between the new editor, Stuart Weir, an ex-Bennite turned Kinnock man, and the magazine's staff, editorial advisory panel and Labour's national executive. Weir insists he ran the article - which describes a new, realistic left alignment independent of the "ultra-left" - on his merit. His enemies think otherwise. Weir informed them of the article's inclusion, they say, too late for them to do anything about it; they believe it is a blatant attempt to influence events rather than report them and to move the magazine to the right. They object strongly to the article's style and content, variously described to me as "crass and misleading" (Audrey Wise) and "riddled with 'gossip, innuendo and personalisation'" (David Blunkett). Rumours abound of imminent protest resignations from the editorial panel, and of calls for Weir's resignation. All will come to a head when Weir reports to the national executive's press committee on May 14, and to the editorial panel on May 16. Watch this space.

Century's slip

At last - a hiccup in the success story of a fledgling Century publishing house. In last week's *Bookseller* it announced the publication in July of two paperbacks, *Lady Adelle Remembers* and *Lady Adelle at Home*, not realising that Maim Atallah's *Quartet* had published the first in hardback 18 months ago. It is about to publish the second, and owns the paperback rights, which it has sold to Corgi. Letters flew all last week. *Quartet* have stonewalled Century's pleas for a deal. The upshot is that Century will not be publishing. Will several thousand books now have to be pulped? I don't know. *Quartet* believes they must have been printed: Century insists they have not.

● Michael Cartledge (Great Yarmouth) must be the Tory MP most shaken by the county council election results. He managed to lose to the SDP the Norfolk County Council seat he has held since 1966.

Secret of success

Having leaked the Commons Home Affairs Committee's draft report on the Special Branch, and having then leaked the deliberations of the Privileges Committee on what action to take against me for that leak, I now learn that the latter has asked editors to submit evidence to help it update the "unenforceable" laws of privilege. Let me make a suggestion: that as few copies as possible are made of any private document. The committee wants editors that evidence submitted must remain confidential - and then asks for no fewer than 25 copies of any such evidence submitted.

Send for Tam

Tam Dalyell sets off on another bizarre trail tomorrow. He is going to Cornwall where, at her request, he will visit Dora Russell, 91-year-old former wife of Bertrand Russell, in her home in the village of Port-Curno. Mrs Russell, lifelong political activist and pacifist, wrote to Dalyell last month to tell him she had been assaulted and had her study ransacked during a midnight break-in on March 31. As usual the police played down what happened and their first idea was that it was an old lady's nightmare, she said. Mrs Russell believes the break-in is connected with the imminent publication of an autobiographical volume dealing with her war work at the Ministry of Information. Shades of Hilda Murray! "I'm ruling nothing out," says Dalyell.

BARRY FANTONI



"How long, I wonder, before Mrs T abolishes the Alliance?"

Home to roost

So Larry Gostin has resigned as general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties. Back in January I forecast, just such an outcome if the inquiry into the independent of the miners' strike should condemn the police and ignore the behaviour of striking miners. How was my story received? Paul Boateng, chairman of the GLC police committee (the GLC is a major financier of the NCCL), denounced my report as "a farago of lies... a palpable nonsense". Strangely, though, he declined a suggestion that he write to *The Times* to say so.

PHS

Bonn President Reagan stood at last in the cemetery at Bitburg yesterday. "Never again," he said later, in his speech at the US military base nearby, referring to Nazism. "Never again," he had said earlier, in his speech at the site of the former concentration camp at Belsen.

He could be forgiven for investing the phrase with more than one meaning. Never again must a combination of an ignoramus of a White House public relations expert, a jovial, but wily German politician, and his own endlessly genial nature lead him among the remains of 49 SS men - at least, not with him laying a wreath.

The proceedings lasted about seven minutes. They attained a haunting amalgam of the macabre and the slapstick. He and Chancellor Kohl looked understandably nervous as they got out of the disturbingly bearse-like American presidential vehicle that had brought them to the place.

As they entered the cemetery, there was much looking for the right path, and a certain amount of bumping into one another, as each one gestured to the other to go first - their wives and protectors stringing out behind them, and the entire scene being played out in silence.

They all made their way eventually up a gravel path. Flowers, put there by the town's people, stretched across a lawn. Some of the SS graves were said to have had fresh flowers too, put there by neo-Nazi American television companies, the KGB, or any number of suspects. Mr Reagan's eyes narrowed a little as he looked around him - perhaps keeping an eye out, as he must have done in at least one film or other, for the SS.

Here in Bonn we joined all Germany before the television screen. Only that way does political ceremonial these days, in this as in any other country, have reality. For Bitburg itself, visited the night before, was an implausible setting for an event which has aroused such fascination. It was reached through beautiful forests, the newcomer to this country being struck by how varied were the shades of green. Timbered villages passed by.

But Bitburg was not part of this

How Reagan reconciled himself to his gesture of US-German reconciliation.

Frank Johnson follows the presidential progress

Belsen and Bitburg: sorrow and slapstick

idyll. It was a town of square, modern buildings. A hairdresser's called Figaro. One of those slightly clinical pedestrian precincts. At least one "sex shop". A Mexican takeaway reminded us of the presence of the American forces nearby.

All over the town there were signs depicting a wrinkled, genial, elderly man. But, though he would have been about Mr Reagan's age, he had been there long before Mr Reagan's visit, and would long outlast it. For this was the advertisement for Bitburger Pils, upon whose reputation throughout drinking Germany Bitburg's reputation had rested before all this.

Up by the cemetery, firemen, supervised by German bomb disposal experts, poked rods into the drains. Television technicians went about their incomprehensible work in the twilight. It rained steadily. Down in the town, the makers of Bitburger Pils were absent from the brewery, though various wastes from it drifted towards the forests. The drinkers of Bitburger Pils, however, jollied one another in the pubs, without a mention, until asked by the visiting foreigner, of the immortality conferred on their town, and on the presidential advance men who discovered it.

Their opinion, when solicited, was that the visit was a good thing, though not the circumstances surrounding it.

The following morning these jovial drinkers presumably looked

on with the rest of the nation as Mr Reagan, at Belsen, discharged that part of his day's duties about whose propriety we could all agree. Mr Reagan arrived and was seen immediately to go into the rather sterile exhibition permanently at the site.

While we waited for him to come out, German television, to its credit, showed some of that newsreel that transfixed the world when it was taken at the camp's liberation in 1945. New film from British archives showed some of the German guards, men and women, forced to stand before the mass graves while a wonderfully eloquent British officer, in Home Counties German, told them that responsibility lay "with you who allowed your Führer to carry out these murders."

Mr Reagan emerged, moved through the easier of the day's ceremonies and speeches, and left for Bitburg. Two hours later he had to face the grimly absurd in the cemetery to which his own amiable folly had brought him. He did not spend much time mandaling the wreath, preferring to touch it quickly as it was put in place by two German soldiers. A Bundeswehr trumpeter sounded "I had a comrade," the German equivalent of the Last Post. The SS graves were a few feet to the right.

Not that the SS aspect has been understood abroad. The SS was indeed murderous as an institution. But many regular German soldiers

were murderous too, and many individual SS men were not.

It must have been one of the few wreath-layers of Mr Reagan's life at which he had not made a speech. For oratory, he eschaped, to the familiarity of the US base, and its Stars and Stripes and baseball results.

An especially admired speech-writer had been sent in to Mr Reagan's rescue, or so it was said. This man of words had gone to work determinedly and abominably on Mr Reagan's behalf. Some of us have a high tolerance of American presidential maudliners. But it did not seem right here - the ruthlessly sentimental patter better heard in Bitburg, Indiana, if there is one.

"I'm thinking of one special story," Mr Reagan ominously confided, at about paragraph nine, "that of the mother and her young son living alone in a modest cottage in the middle of the woods. One night, as the Battle of the Bulge exploded not far away, three young American soldiers arrived at their door - standing in the snow, lost behind enemy lines..."

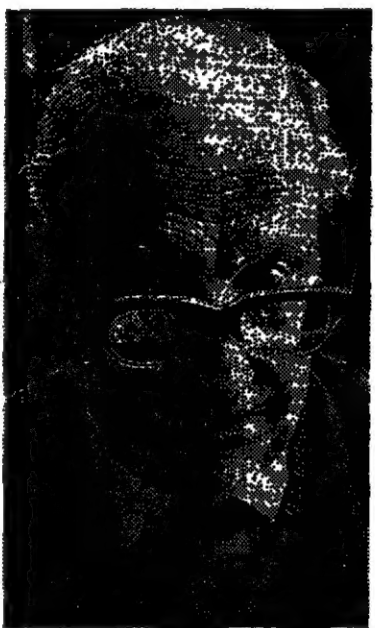
The story was very long and of bravura implausibility. Unlike most German stories about women living alone in the woods, she was not a witch. Instead she was someone who, when four German soldiers later reached her cottage, made them lay down their arms, and fraternise with the Americans.

"Next morning they all shook hands and went their separate ways," said Mr Reagan. "That was Christmas Day 40 years ago," was how ended this fusion of Hollywood and Humperdink.

Afterwards, on the television, Israeli demonstrators ringed by German policemen, danced a hora in a Bitburg street. A young German with a banner spoke passionately against the wreath-laying. An SS veteran next to him said he sympathized "in my heart" with these protests but he had fought on the Russian front and never seen a concentration camp. This fighting was the reason why the Russians were not in Bitburg now.

Suddenly it was over. On the screen the last ad sport. Mr Reagan's departure into Air Force One was the proof that it would never happen again.

James Curran considers some options for a truly independent BBC



Alan Peacock: 'Not a hit man'. A scene from the TV series *Minder* - the sort of independent production which would benefit from BBC diversification

Why the left should welcome Peacock

production house. It also avoids the shortcomings of the two principal changes to the BBC now being canvassed by left and right.

The Adam Smith Institute's privatization approach threatens to destroy that part of the BBC tradition which is worth preserving: the end result is likely to be a weak, underfunded public broadcasting system as in the United States, overshadowed by a commercial system geared to middle-market entertainment.

The trouble with the left's proposal, on the other hand, is ironically that it would change very little: the ethos of a subdivided BBC would remain much as it is now.

It may also be that left and right critics will come closer to agreement over funding a reformed BBC than the present polarization in the Commons over the Peacock inquiry suggests is likely. After all, it was Tony Benn - not Margaret Thatcher - who set the ball rolling by pressing for the introduction of advertising on the BBC when he was Postmaster-General in a Labour government in the mid-1960s.

But the suggestion, now being pressed by the Adam Smith Institute, that the BBC should accept advertising sponsorship, since it already transmits sponsored concerts and sporting engagements, should be resisted. There is a world

of difference between broadcasting occasional sponsored events and institutionalizing advertising sponsorship as a major source of funding around which programmes and schedules are organized.

As an American researcher, Professor Eric Barnouw, has shown, sponsorship on American TV has led to the suppression of some programmes which conflict with the sponsor's product message. It has also inspired a proliferation of quiz and game shows produced in a way to make them almost indistinguishable from commercials. It was this American experience which prompted the architects of ITV to insist on spot advertising rather than programme sponsorship. It is a lesson worth remembering.

The Peacock team also needs to be wary of those who approach the issue of BBC funding purely from the point of view of cutting costs. Television in Britain reflects more successfully than in most other countries the cultural traditions and social experiences of its public because British TV originates an unusually high proportion of its own programmes.

This strength would be sapped if an excessive dosage of advertising on the BBC at the expense of both public funding and ITV receipts led to an overall reduction in the revenue base of British broadcast-

ing. To save money, British TV would then have to import more cheap American programmes at the expense of British producers of quality programmes. The regulatory system would be undermined since, as the history of the IBA shows, standards cannot easily be imposed on companies in serious financial difficulties.

But the Peacock inquiry may conclude that limited advertising on the BBC would not reduce advertising on ITV and Channel 4, not least because it would contribute to the expense of British producers of quality programmes. The regulatory system would be undermined since, as the history of the IBA shows, standards cannot easily be imposed on companies in serious financial difficulties.

James Curran is head of the Department of Communications at the Goldsmith's College, University of London. A revised edition of his book, *Power Without Responsibility: The Press and Broadcasting in Britain (with Jean Seaton)*, will be published by University Paperbacks (Methuen) on May 16.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985

Such language!

Small Worlds: an occasional series on unlikely magazines

Sultan's horse, the beetle stretched out its legs. To know a people's language is to be safe from their malice.

About that last one I'm not so sure. It may work as commonsense advice for travellers but any journalist will tell you that as a general principle it is mere wishful thinking.

Fortified by the wisdom of the sheikhs, having assimilated the French for *Glo-wax* and the Farsi for *coniglio al agrodolce*, it is time to take this small world a little more seriously. There is an editorial by Geoffrey Kingscott, the magazine's founder and managing editor and himself a professional interpreter and translator.

A "find the fake language" competition ended in triumph for the magazine with not one reader spotting the dud among 800 increasingly bizarre names. The phoney word is *patpong*, and readers are referred to the "language of the month" (Thai) to find out what it means.

"All other languages on our list... are genuine, unlikely though some of them may sound. *Police Motu* is one of my favourites and I am surprised that nobody picked it as the fake language; it does exist - in Papua New Guinea, that paradise of linguistic oddities."

It is clear that the find-the-fake language generated enormous interest. An American reader un-

earthed one form of speech that failed to make the list of 800: Boontling. "Between the years 1880 and 1920, the bucolic inhabitants (sheep-raisers and growers of grains, grapes, apples and hops) of the Anderson Valley of Mendocino County, California, deliberately contrived a regional jargon..."

Here is a sample: "Well, if it isn't old Jake Halek. What's the matter, gettin' tired of tudding your tarp and bloodin' bilge, or has your appiehead puz you out to buck pastures again?"

"Don't harp with me taish, you bulshittish add powdered biscuit. I'm here for a ricky chock shoe bloodin'. Take me to a yink shoe booker tee so I can start by gormin' some cut cabbage."

Ciao. Au-revoir. Ha det bra. Bye for now.

Tony Samstag

Language Monthly, no 17. *Practicing Limited*, 5 East Circus Street, Nottingham NG1 5AH. £2.20.

Anne Sofer

The fairest form of coalition

Smarting from that infuriating four-vote near-miss on the Abolition Bill last Tuesday, lobbyists in the House of Lords will be doing as much as possible to achieve some consolation wins on the detailed clauses. Most will be about preserving as many powers as possible under some sort of all-London control.

May I suggest that the most important debates to come, however, are not those that involve salvaging the wreckage from the GLC: they are the ones about the future of the ILEA.

I make no apology for regarding education as the key local government service and the ILEA as a far more important body than the GLC. Modern cities can and do survive all sorts of nonsensical politically-inspired reorganizations; but they begin to crumble when their school systems fall into disrepair. Unemployment, youth crime, racial tension, middle-class flight - all are exacerbated.

It is a matter of more than parochial or sectional interest, therefore, that inner London, containing as it does seven out of the top 10 on the Department of Environment's list of deprived boroughs, should be able to present to the rest of the world the image of a lively and well-ordered education system.

The establishment of a new directly elected ILEA is the only part of the Bill which has been received with any warmth. But the proposal, as it stands in Clause 21, is hedged about with the most unwelcome provisos. The new authority is to be put on permanent probation, exposed to continual ministerial scrutiny, and subjected to compulsory review by 1991, and discretionary review thereafter. At any time, the secretary of state can decide to dismember the authority and distribute its powers to the boroughs. No consultation process and no Act of Parliament would be necessary; only an affirmative resolution of the House of Commons.

The excuse given for putting the new ILEA on such excessively short leading strings is that the people likely to be elected to run it, are so crazy that some central check is needed. At least that is the excuse given in private; the vocabulary used in public is more circumspect. Nevertheless one of the noble peers speaking in the main abolition debate gave the game away. Any London-wide body, he said, was bound to be controlled by extremists; therefore, regrettable though it might be, such a body should not be allowed to exist.

This argument is of course highly undemocratic. Any political party which can command the votes of the majority of electors cannot, in the strict sense of the word, be regarded as "extremist". However alarming it may appear to its opponents, it occupies the centre of gravity, not just the extremities, among its own electorate.

But where the controlling party does not command a majority of votes, but nonetheless has the power in the seats to push through its

programme without majority consent, then there is a legitimate worry about "extremism".

The way to prevent this is not to create a built-in potential for central control: surely the Government, if it has learnt nothing else from its policy towards London in the last two years, realizes by now that in central-local conflicts the local interest always wins the propaganda victory. The way to prevent minority "extremism" tyranny is proportional representation.

The ILEA could almost have been designed as a model for proportional representation. All the arguments for it hold good, only more so. Education, of all services, needs majority support; London, of all places, needs plurality of representation; independent and non-aligned voices need to be heard. Besides all this, the natural multi-member constituencies, which the single transferable vote system needs already exist. The Government's proposed scheme gives four or six members to each borough: what simpler than to have these voted for by PR?

And there is even a historical clincher. The first education authority for London, the London School Board established in 1870, was elected by a form of proportional representation. (Geographical parallels, of course, are only too easy to find: most modern democracies have given a wide berth to "first past the post" systems for local government.)

In the past Labour has often won more than 50 per cent of the vote in the elections that determined the membership of the ILEA. It is unlikely that with the advent of the Alliance it will do so again. In the London borough elections in 1982, Labour won 39.9 per cent of the votes cast, the Conservatives 35.3 per cent and the Alliance 23.4 per cent. A year later, at the General Election, Labour won 38.6 per cent, the Conservatives 35.9 per cent and the Alliance 22.8 per cent.

An amendment to introduce PR into the elections for the new ILEA is down in the name of the Conservative peer, Lord Chelwood. It is an amendment to Clause 18 of the Bill, and therefore comes before the amendment to the notorious Clause 21. If their lordships pass this amendment - and Lord Blake's bill to introduce proportional representation into all local government elections was passed only a matter of weeks ago (on March 28) - then they can also with a quiet mind vote for the amendments that would remove the heavy hand of central government from the new authority.

Last week's local government election results show that "hung councils" are now not only possible but actually probable given a choice between three parties in a "first past the post" system. So this particular bogey can hardly be used as an argument against PR. If we are to have coalitions, why not arrive at them as fairly and democratically as possible?

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington

Putting my egg in every basket

There seems to come a moment in the history of all organizations when the people in charge look at each other and say: "Why don't we branch out a little?" Up to that moment they have been specializing in one thing, selling postage stamps for example, but one day they have this brilliant idea: Why don't we do dog licences as well? After that they move on to pension parcels and postcards, and before you know where you are you have long, maddening queues in every post office in the country.

(After that they have another brilliant idea, namely closing down post offices where there are no long queues, but that's another story.)

The example most familiar to everyone is that of milk floats. Once upon a time they just sold milk. Then cream came in. Then yoghurt. Now you can stop a milk float and buy fruit juice, potatoes and oven-ready chickens.

I expect economists have thought of a name for the tendency to branch out a bit (perhaps it's called capitalism, unless I'm thinking of something else) but I never read economists so I don't know. Newspapers, of course, branch out a lot. Once they just sold news. Now it's magazines, bingo, free holidays, and personal fortunes of a million pounds. Of course, they don't actually sell those, they just give them away. Perhaps that's why so many papers are in trouble, but not being an economist, I wouldn't know.

What I do know is that there is a reception in a provincial TV company who sells eggs. I think she keeps hens at home, or knows an economist who keeps chickens, something like that, but anyway one day last year eggs appeared on her desk, and now people say to her: "I've come to see the Head of Heavy Entertainment and could I have a dozen brown, please?" And towards Christmas a sign appeared on her desk: "Please order your turkeys for Christmas now". She is, let's face it, branching out.

My local bike shop has taken to selling eggs.

Many garages now sell potatoes in big sacks.

If you have a Barclaycard, your bill now arrives with a mail order catalogue.

Everyone is branching out, with the sole and rather tragic exception of evening paper-sellers. When I first came to London, you had a choice of three evening papers and now you

only have a choice of one. I expect economists call this branching in. If I were an evening paper-seller, I would sell free range eggs, then move on to potatoes and milk.

I am not an evening paper-seller, though. I am a columnist. And it suddenly occurred to me the other day that all I do is sell my column. Here I sit, on this valuable bit of real estate within a stone's throw of the fashionable *Times* letter page, and I am committing commercial suicide because I haven't branched out. Economists would think me an idiot.

All that is now going to change. I propose in future to offer a valuable range of services in this space. The following are the ones I am most seriously considering. It would be a great help to my marketing division if you could spare the time to tick the ones you most need and send the form back to me.

- ☐ Offering help with *The Times* crossword.
- ☐ Advising on choice of names for babies.
- ☐ Translating *recherche menus*.
- ☐ Getting a good price for your valuables by making false and malicious bids at Sotheby's.
- ☐ Recommending trouble-free back-street routes into London.
- ☐ Explaining why personal computers are unnecessary.
- ☐ Printing lists of post offices without queues.
- ☐ Listing banks which open on Saturday afternoon.
- ☐ Explaining why waiters laugh at you in Japanese restaurants.
- ☐ Giving you a list of 10 intelligent remarks to make at the interval of a new play which you haven't understood a word of.
- ☐ Showing you how to whistle with two fingers in your mouth.
- ☐ Helping you to memorize your postcode.
- ☐ Revealing how to extricate freesties which have been put by your florist in polythene bags the wrong way round.
- ☐ Translating estate agents' language into English.
- ☐ Telling you what to say when you have lost all your money and family, and a TV interviewer asks you: "How do you feel?"
- ☐ Selling eggs.

I look forward to hearing from you.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985

551-1000



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

HONDA TO THE RESCUE

Mr Norman Tebbit is now facing one of the most disagreeable decisions his Department of Trade and Industry will need to make during this parliament: whether Britain can or should maintain a wholly British-based motor car industry. The Government's present policy is to nurse a reformed British Leyland, which currently fulfils this role, until it can be returned to the private sector, meanwhile selling independent parts of the state-controlled group as and when they are capable of standing on their own, to help fund the recovery of the rest. Jaguar has been successfully launched on the Stock Exchange. The profitable Unipart is to follow. Yet the long-term aim of turning the heartland of BL into what its chairman, Sir Austin Bide calls "a competitive, successful and durable business" looks increasingly unattainable.

For all the change, rationalization and improvement that have taken place at BL, neither of its main businesses - cars, and trucks and buses - is financially viable or likely to be so in the near future.

BL's annual report, issued last week, acknowledged that the mass market for cars is likely to remain depressed and highly competitive throughout Western Europe this year, with planned new exhaust emission regulations adding to future uncertainty. The truck market is still not recovering strongly outside North America. And to add a reminder of the difficulties the motor industry has suffered from public policy, demand for buses has been hit by uncertainty over the future shape of the bus operating industry.

The bleak position now facing

Mr Tebbit is that BL is a mass-market car manufacturer on a smaller scale than its competitors. Car markets in Europe and North America are forecast to show slow long-term growth. Competition and rapid technical change are increasing the need for continuous investment at a heavy rate, favouring companies making good profits (in North America or Japan if not Europe). Producers from new industrial countries will increase competition worldwide. And the pressure will be hardest on smaller manufacturers with relatively small, import-dominated home markets such as BL.

Against this background, Mr Tebbit's department is now pondering BL's corporate plan, which features a £1,800 million Austin-Rover investment plan, and proposals for much greater co-operation between BL and Honda, the ambitious Japanese manufacturer. Decisions over both these can be fudged: reportedly Whitehall is aiming to trim the investment programme by encouraging BL to buy a new engine from Honda rather than develop its own. But now is the time to make the fundamental decisions about the future of BL's car business, rather than waiting for some future financial crisis to dictate choice. Similar decisions will eventually also have to be made about the truck and bus business.

Co-operation with Honda has already progressed beyond the adoption of Honda designs for peripheral models to joint development of one car and possible co-operation on BL's future basic range. The next logical step is for BL to make Honda cars under contract for European markets to use spare capacity.

That in itself is leading to a severe shrinkage of Austin-Rover's independent role.

Mr Tebbit has stressed that the two companies will retain separate identities. But he should now be tackling the question of how far this link should be taken. Should Honda be asked to take a direct stake, shouldering some or all of the Government's present responsibility and taking some role in management? At local level, BL unions might not be averse to this idea.

A semi-merger with Honda, along with Nissan's development on Wearside, would strengthen Britain as a car assembler and exporter as well as making financial sense. The loss of a central base for design, technical development and investment sourcing for the motor car industry would, however, do substantial long-term damage to a wider slice of British industry, both service and manufacturing, and further threaten the role of Britain's motor component firms.

If Mr Tebbit wanted to reverse this, he would need to back BL fully through some difficult times and also adopt a more comprehensive programme to promote the British motor industry, including tax measures to boost the market, technical rules to favour UK producers and pressure on France and Germany to allow more Japanese imports, to take pressure off Britain. That would be a risky and expensive strategy. With almost three fifths of the British car market already taken by imports, it would probably also be too late. The Government should welcome any Honda initiative to get more involved in BL.

PLUMMING FOR PALUMBO

A note of extremism, louder as the hour of decision approaches, has entered into the public debate about Mr Peter Palumbo's proposed Mansion House Square development which the balance of the scheme's merits and demerits does not justify.

Mr Palumbo, at much expense and with much patience, has assembled property titles to the west of the Mansion House, creating an opportunity for a piece of comprehensive redevelopment, large in relation to the Square Mile and seldom presented there since the blitz. Comprehensive redevelopment has a bad name, especially as applied to terraced housing and shopping centres. That does not mean that it should be rejected out of hand in a dynamic commercial setting like this. It must be judged on its merits.

Its merits are that it provides a 178,000 square foot concentration of office space. It provides it in a form for which there is a demand. And the design, by Mies van der Rohe, is a magisterial example of a type of office building of which inferior examples already litter the City.

The objections have one cluster of good arguments: that the scale and style of the building are wrong for that position; that the plans would entail the destruction of quite a lot of shops, pubs, flats, and small offices; and (more arguably) that it would create a working environment that is unpopular where it has been experienced.

Those objections are not conclusive. Argument about scale and style is very much a matter of opinion. Contrast is as valid an aesthetic note as merging into the surroundings. If the question is not blasphemous, how much more would Mies van der Rohe's "glass stump" (the Prince of Wales's description) jar with its near neighbours, the Mansion House, Lutyn's Midland Bank and Bucklersbury House, than, say, Robert

Smirke's Grecian gigantism for the British Museum jarred when it was built against Bloomsbury's domestic Georgian decorum?

It was, incidentally, arguments similar to those being marshalled against Palumbo that blocked the expansion of the Museum southwards after the war, which would have met its pressing need for more space and opened up the ground between the Museum and Hawke's church. Instead we now have excavations for a hideously expensive project next to St Pancras station, which does not please the critics either.

The loss of shops and other small services that is entailed certainly counts against the Palumbo scheme. Their partial replacement underground far from compensates. But all is not lost. When air-conditioned office workers take a break they do not only make for the snackbar or the hairdresser's. They also like to stroll about and sit out of doors given the weather for it. Mansion House Square is a large gain in open space. Urban spaces around large buildings are not of necessity places to be shunned, dusty, puddled and litter-strewn. Some are frequented. Look at the environs of St Paul's cathedral on a fine day.

Then there is the character of the present close and irregular urban scene by the Mansion House on which a high value is being set. It is not claimed that any of the buildings that would be demolished are of the highest order, but that the ensemble is varied, familiar, and endearing in some of its details. Concerning that sort of consideration Sir John Summerson, who knows a bit about the fabric of cities, struck a note of caution in a characteristically temperate essay on the conservation movement more than thirty years ago. "Do not try to preserve what you cannot preserve - character." Aim at the things that have the permanent values of architectural order and real artistic quality.

The principles of urban conservation should be deduced from objective criteria proper to the disciplines of architecture, town planning, and commerce, and should be reasonably resistant to fashion. The extent to which fashion enters into the objectors' case is betrayed by their own insistence that the Palumbo concept and Mies design are twenty years out of date, old-fashioned, a throwback to an obsolete approach. And when in the polemics one comes across "the late Mies van der Rohe, the 99-year-old German modernist" one is reminded of the Bishop of Durham and his imported elderly American, and of how little that did honour to his thesis.

The quaint suggestion that Edwardian commercial chambers are better adapted to the requirements of the new information technology because they have high ceilings at least touches on the central issue. The City of London is undergoing a functional revolution. It is inherently improbable that the present ground plan and masonry shell can best accommodate those changes, whatever the degree of internal adaptation and refurbishment. Of course there remains a place for small enterprises providing services from small premises, and that place has to be secured by planning controls. But not to the exclusion of all large-scale change.

Mr Palumbo's scheme has the edge because it stands ready for action. Its critics allow that the area it covers is in need of rehabilitation and some piecemeal rebuilding. There is no assurance that it would get it, or that the eventual result would preserve the values and characteristics they cherish. On the balance of the argument, and subject to anything really convincing the inspector may have to say in his report on the public hearings, Mies deserves posthumous admittance.

AID TO THE SERGEANT

Samuel Doe first came to the world's attention in 1980 when he broke into the presidential palace in Monrovia with a group of young Liberian soldiers, assassinated President Tolbert, and then, for good measure, ordered the execution of thirteen prominent ministers and officials in a grotesque public ceremony on a nearby beach. For such conduct, Master-Sergeant Doe was condemned under the globe. But within two years he had become sufficiently respectable, as leader of Liberia, to be received warmly by President Reagan at the White House and even to pick up an honorary doctorate in Seoul.

President Doe's more recent activities, though not quite on the same scale, invite attention once more. Like most dictators accustomed to the power and perks of office, he has become exceedingly reluctant to see a change of government. Under

mounting American and domestic pressure however, he announced last year his willingness to restore civilian rule. Elections are now due to be held in October.

All Doe's actions since making that commitment have been designed to ensure that no one other than himself has any chance of being victorious. His political opponents have been harassed and imprisoned on the flimsiest pretext. Political parties have been forced to register for election. To date, only his own National Democratic Party has been cleared to run. Troops have been used to quell dissent on the University of Liberia campus; and newspapers too have been silenced. Most notorious of all, Doe has issued a government ruling - known as Decree 88A - empowering the security forces to detain any person deemed to be spreading rumours, lies and misinformation. As many Libe-

rians have found to their cost, Decree 88A is used freely to deal with anyone who dares voice the slightest criticism of the president.

Judged by world standards, Liberia is of little importance. A small West African state, it is close to economic collapse, plagued by corruption, surviving largely on American aid. Yet there are in Liberia honourable politicians striving to assert their democratic rights. And it is incumbent on countries which value the traditions of democracy to use their influence to ensure such rights are upheld. If foreign aid is not used to underwrite political and economic freedoms in less developed countries, it should not be given. Multinational aid organizations have a bad record for sustaining dictatorships and the kind of economy which supports them; bilateral aid can and should be more discriminating.

Keeping faith with agreements

From the National Secretary, Nacods

Sir, In October, 1984, my Association under the direction of Acas reached an "agreement" with the National Coal Board. Part of that "agreement", clearly stated that the NCB would be required to take a direct stake, shouldering some or all of the Government's present responsibility and taking some role in management? At local level, BL unions might not be averse to this idea.

Nacods honoured their part of the "agreement" and withdrew from a national dispute within hours of its commencement. Since the ending of the dispute the Board have not themselves honoured that "agreement".

They have refused to conduct review procedures and have closed Redwas Colliery in the South Wales area, and Frances Colliery in the Scottish area in direct conflict with Nacods' "agreement". They introduced a policy statement on March 27, which clearly stated that they had withdrawn all relevant procedures, an act of great deceit and not worthy of British management.

Many politicians have repeatedly stated that the Nacods "agreement" was sacrosanct. It is clearly not so. When the Prime Minister refers to the subject of trade unions, it is usually in a derogatory tone, and of organisations that fail to keep agreements or act in breach of good faith with the unions. The NCB for example?

What about employers who do not keep agreements or act in breach of good faith with the unions. The Association has since the end of the dispute pursued a solution to this problem through consultation and conciliation, only to end in failure.

What we do ask, is that employers keep to agreements made with employees, until that is so there can be no peace in the British coal industry.

Yours faithfully,
P. MCNESTRY, National Secretary, National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shifters, Simpson House, 48 Netherhall Road, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, May 1.

Mansion House plan

From the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute

Sir, Once again the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (May 1) has lapsed into absurdity in dragging his personal vendetta against the planning system into the valuable debate about whether Mr Palumbo's office block should be built in Mansion House Square. Most planners would readily concur with his plea for speedier decisions over major proposals.

However, he should remember that it is the present - admittedly protracted - system which has allowed Mr Palumbo the opportunity to put his case at great length at an appeal hearing, the elected representatives of the City of London (who can hardly be unaware of the importance of modern office provision) having rejected it.

Mr Mauser's claim that "prevention-based industries dedicated to malign complacency are part of the sickness of Britain" will not distract those who must decide whether a further architectural vision in glass and concrete will enhance or mar the City scene, or whether (as he seems to imply) we should be prepared to live with it anyway for the sake of exports and high technology.

The strength of our planning system, which is much admired abroad, is that this debate takes place before and not after the bulldozers move in. The weakness of our system may be that the decision takes so long.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN BYRNE, President, The Royal Town Planning Institute, (City Planning Officer, Nottingham City Council), The Guildhall, North Church Street, Nottingham, May 2.

Literal translation

From Mr Ian Murray Leslie

Sir, The Holborn bakery that displays the notice "Real French bread" is surely deserving the accolade: "Well done!"

Yours faithfully,
IAN MURRAY LESLIE, Savage Club, 9 Fitzmaurice Place, W1, April 29.

Sale of Mantegna

From the Director of the National Galleries of Scotland

Sir, To be misquoted by journalists is the fate of those whose words have to be chosen with care. One of our television correspondents omitted my condition that the picture be "an acknowledged part of Britain's heritage" (which I think it is, and I thought it had been). This leaves the question of whether a British museum was bidding at the auction.

Mr Walsh quotes a conversation with me a few days before the sale (April 29). He having failed to contact me, I telephoned him from the office of my Chairman, and in his hearing, on Monday, April 15. My purpose, as a matter of courtesy, was to make it clear that the National Galleries of Scotland did have an interest but would not then say whether we would be bidding at the sale.

In attempting to put the record straight I now set out the sequence of events that led up to the Getty acquisition.

When we learnt that the Mantegna had been removed from Wales I confirmed with Cardiff that they were not intending to purchase it.

Archivists' role in regional identity

From Mr David Dymond and others

Sir, The study of history has grown rapidly in the last generation, and has contributed not only to important developments in research and education but also to a new awareness of our heritage and to a new sense of communal and regional identity. Fundamental to this renaissance is the work of record offices, run by county councils, which gather records, preserve them and make them available for study.

As individuals who try to foster historical studies, both locally and nationally, we are greatly worried about the effect on archival services of abolishing the six metropolitan counties and the GLC.

The Bill now being considered in committee by the House of Lords proposes to hand over the record offices of Metropolitan counties to metropolitan district councils, residuary bodies and joint boards. The latter, however, are not required to maintain existing services or to co-operate to that end, even though the White Paper, *Streamlining the Cities*, admitted that "it would be wrong to break up" the existing historical collections.

Experience suggests that, without the imposition of a co-operative structure and adequate financing, some districts will be unwilling or unable to run record offices, while others will only be able to run small, inadequate and disjointed services. Districts are merely invited to take on this greater responsibility, at the point when county money is withdrawn.

Nor is the proposal for London

USA and Nicaragua

From Mr Faith Tolkien

Sir, Nicaragua has been under constant and explicit threat of aggression from the US for some time now, and like any small country in this sort of predicament, naturally turns to its friends for help.

President Reagan is outraged over "the delivery of Soviet helicopters and East German military equipment to Nicaragua", but what does he expect? And will not his present efforts to cripple an already weak economy there only promote a further consolidation of support for the Nicaraguans from communist countries?

I sincerely hope that our government will dissociate itself from a policy which is not only morally indefensible, but also surely imprudent and dangerous.

Yours sincerely,
FAITH TOLKIEN, 18 Church Street, Wallingford, Oxford.

'Right to strike' break

From Dr J. H. Baker

Sir, Mr Birles and others, May 2, in trying to deal with the difficulties involved in reconciling conflicting "rights", have produced a distinction which troubles me considerably.

Problems of a poll tax

From Professor Wynne Godley

Sir, There have been reports that the Government may try to replace local authority rates by some system of locally determined poll taxes.

It is well known that poll taxes have the disadvantage of being regressive and pose special problems of evasion. But as a source of local government revenue there is a less well-known and even more serious problem - that of resource equalisation between authorities.

At present resources are equalized, albeit very imperfectly, to the extent that the RSG (rate-support grant) compensates for differences between authorities in rateable value per head. Unless some new basis for resource equalization is devised a system of poll taxes will mean that the residents of relatively poor authorities will on average pay a higher proportion of their income in local taxes or have worse than average services or both. The

Feeling the pinch

From Mr J. R. Burg

Sir, The custom of pinching to express admiration and liking was reported by the 14th-century Chinese traveller Chen Tsan, as a ceremony practised at the court of the ruler of a large island in the Indian Ocean, probably Sumatra.

Chen's Voyages have not survived, but what are generally accepted to be extracts were early translated into Persian and later into Italian by "Christoforo il Armeniano" whose version, entitled *Peregrinaggio per terra e per mare*, was issued at

Accordingly, the National Galleries of Scotland resolved to try to acquire it, and I wrote to the Marquess of Northampton on February 14 proposing a loan to the National Galleries of Scotland or a private treaty sale. As plans were already far advanced for Messrs Christie's to sell the Mantegna at auction, the Marquess politely declined the offer suggesting that the Galleries would have a chance to acquire it at a sale scheduled for April.

The Galleries then prepared the ground by spending their own money on purchasing a grant, searching for potential major private donations, informing the Minister for the Arts, Chairmen and Secretaries of the National Heritage Memorial Fund and National Art-Collections Fund of their hopes for acquisition.

The afternoon of the auction I dropped into the premises of Messrs Ardens and discussed the Mantegna with Mr Bathurst, mentioning our serious interest in acquiring it. At the sale I attended sitting in the second row, seat B11. Scotland had intended at least to make a bid but in the event the opening bid was, for that moment too high, and Mr Bathurst of Ardens finally bought

any less worrying. The work of the superb Greater London Office is to be transferred to the City, an authority which already runs two record offices and may not choose, or be able, to maintain the present level of service for the whole London area.

We endorse the recommendation of various professional and academic groups that district councils should be required to support a broader, country-wide service with a single staff and adequate budget. Models for such joint ventures already exist and work well in West Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear. As for the extra money which districts will need, to replace that supplied by the metropolitan counties, some at least must come from the residuary bodies and joint boards. Again, as with the police authority in Tyne and Wear, we have good precedents.

If the Bill is not strengthened to ensure the survival of present standards, we will witness the break up of some of the finest and most influential record offices in England, and it will take decades to repair the damage.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID DYMOND, (Board of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Cambridge),
CHRISTOPHER CHARLTON, (Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham),
PHILLIP SNELL, (Chairman, British Association for Local History),
University of Cambridge,
Board of Extra-Mural Studies,
Grange House, Stenton,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

ably. What they rather tentatively call the "right to strike-break" may not be mentioned as such in charters and bills of rights, but that is because it is nothing other than the right to fulfil one's legal and moral obligations towards others, something so fundamental that it is often regarded as amounting to a duty.

Are they contending that the right to break a contract (by striking) is somehow more "fundamental" than the right to perform one's commitments if one so chooses? (If so, why? Is the pursuit of self-interest, however laudable, more "fundamental" than avoiding harm to others? Perhaps the bishops have views on this.)

Although injuring others may sometimes be justifiable, or even necessary, it seems inherently very unlikely that there can ever have been a "fundamental" right to break one's word or to injure innocent people, let alone a duty to do so against one's will.

At the very least, one might expect those who profess an interest in civil liberties to recognise that the liberty of honouring one's lawful undertakings without interference takes precedence over the liberty of breaking them.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. BAKER,
St Catharine's College, Cambridge.

discrepancies in prosperity between counties and, still more, between districts is already so distressingly large that this is a problem which must be resolved if poll taxes are to be considered seriously at all.

It would not be impossible to devise a system which compensated for differences in the average level of income between authorities, thus more nearly equalizing the options open to them. But the difficulties of doing so are formidable, requiring, for a start, that new systems of information about the (weighted?) average level household income in every county and also in every district. A major worry is that any such equalization scheme would make the new system as cumbersome and arbitrary as the present one.

Yours faithfully,
WYNNE GODLEY,
University of Cambridge,
Department of Applied Economics,
Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge,
April 22.

Venice by Michele Tramezzino in 1551.

According to this source there were different kinds of pinches, using either two or three fingers, to express different degrees of appreciation, and when the pinching ceremony took place all present bowed and smiled.

It would be interesting to learn from Mr Muir (April 27) how many fingers were used by the lady who pinched him in Piccadilly and whether while he was receiving her unexpected compliment her gentleman companion bowed and smiled. I am, Sir, yours etc,
J. R. BURG,
13 Lingfield Road, SW19.

the Mantegna for the Getty for the world record sum.

The Getty Museum when acquiring objects in Britain are of course in a difficult position. At various meetings with Harold Williams, the President of the Getty Trust, and with Mr Walsh since 1983, it has been clearly intimated that they would attempt not to compete with a British institution and the Getty Museum can be avoided in future.

Mr Walsh in the April 1984 issue of *Art News* wrote: "We've been trying to avoid trouble for ourselves by attempting to find out when one or another of the national collections has a serious enough interest in something on the market to raise funds to keep it in England. In that case, we'll try to get out gracefully".

While in the whole circumstances of this case I believe Mr Walsh was perfectly entitled to bid, the position of the Getty Museum is still ambiguous. We hope that such unfortunate misunderstandings between a British institution and the Getty Museum can be avoided in future.

TIMOTHY CLIFFORD, Director, National Galleries of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 6 1926

The General Strike was triggered off when the miners were asked to accept a reduction in their wages and an increase in their hours. Their secretary, A. J. Cook, answered "Not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day". In support a trade unions conference approved plans for a general strike: a stoppage at the Daily Mail was made a *cassus belli* by the Government which withdrew from last-minute negotiations and the strike began on May 4. It lasted until May 12. The Times rose to the occasion; it never lost an issue. No 44623 of May 5 was a single sheet run off on multigraph machines. Thereafter a four page paper was produced by a motley crew of directors, managers, pensioners, students, MPs and a sprinkling of the peerage headed by a couple of duchesses. A disgraceful incident of the period was the action of the Government in commandeering a quantity of *The Times* supply of newspapers for the official propaganda sheet *The British Gazette*, masterminded by Winston Churchill.

OUR DUTY.

A general strike having been proclaimed, and being to some extent in force, the nation are called upon to support the constitutional Government which they themselves placed in power by huge majorities. The duty to obey the law is manifest, and there is already evidence that they will perform it with alacrity and with resolve. They will not passively suffer any ill constituted authority, however it is organised to supersede Parliament and to over-ride the will of the people. The pretension to do so is intolerable as Lord Oxford declared on Tuesday. No Government worthy of its name can be the slightest countenance, or dream of abdicating into other hands duties and responsibilities entrusted to them - and to them only - by the Constitution and by the people. The people would have no pardon for such breach of trust. "England expects that every man will do his duty" and the first duty of every man and of every woman in the country is to stand by their lawful Government.

"Keep steady" was the exhortation which the PRIME MINISTER broadcast to the nation, fresh from the anxious discussions of Saturday. "Remember that peace on earth comes to men of goodwill". To keep steady and to maintain good will, any more than did the unassuming language of "patience" and "defiance" in the deadly struggle with Germany. They will keep steady, and they will keep calm, but they will be more and more determined as they come to see and feel the utter futility of the strike and the Constitutional sovereignty of the people and to the institutions which embody it. There never has been any question of their good will. The readiness with which they acquiesced in the subterfuge of the strike is a substantial proof of its reality and of its earnestness. They have followed with hearty sympathy and with warm admiration the unflinching efforts of their Government to bring about a peaceful settlement of the controversy and to avert the ruin of a general strike. The nation has shown its confidence in trade unionism and its approbation of trade unionism when trade unionism has been based upon reasonable principles and upon constitutional lines. It knows that the overwhelming mass of trade unionists, are good and loyal subjects with the same general opinions and ideals as the rest of the community.

The trade unionists themselves, and more particularly the trade union officials, must know perfectly well that in a general strike they will have the same nomination. Indeed they must by this time know that the union is the whole policy on which it rests are not merely distasteful, but are abhorrent to a large number of their own members. Men and women who joined the union did not join them with an expectation that they would be called upon to hold their fellows, their own class, and their own relations to ransom at the bidding of officials in whose nomination they took no little or no concern. They did not know, or at least they did not realize how completely they were expected to sacrifice their individual liberty of judgment and of choice in quarrels with which they have no direct concern. Least of all did they understand that they might be summoned to afflict privation and loss upon all the homes of the country as a means of torturing the public who are wholly outside a particular industry forcing Government to surrender to the dictation of these officials. That is the plain meaning of the general strike with which they are now ordered with automatic precision to put in force. It is an engine of extortion to be applied to the nation - with the certainty of enormous loss, and the probability of economic disaster - until the nation, as is fondly hoped, or as some at least pretend to hope - compels Parliament to bow to a usurping authority. Indignation and resentment are general among the body of the people at this attempt. They are not in a surrender. They will not surrender, and the sooner enemies of the people realise that they will not surrender, the better for them and for us all.

Under wraps

From Mr Martin Argles

Sir, Mr Laidley's letter (April 29) in praise of scaffolding in London prompts me to enter Rome as a serious competitor.

On a recent visit to introduce my younger daughter to its delights, we found the Arch of Constantine, the columns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius and the Villa Borghese taking part in the festival of steel and wood.

Further embellishment included a stunning galvanised iron fence round the villa, while the scaffolding on the arch and columns was swathed in nylon netting in a fetching shade of green.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
MARTIN ARGLES,
Kiddie, Milnthorpe, Cumbria, April 30.

هكذا من الأصل

RACING: PIGGOTT PRAISES SHADEED'S COURAGE

Guineas must not be devalued

By Michael Seely

The former traditional world of racing is now every bit as aggressive and professional as any other sport. It could well have been Michael Stoute's determination to secure the services of Lester Piggott and his snap decision to risk a £550 fine by sending Shadeed down to the start halfway through the parade that may well have tipped the scales in the winner's favour in that unforgettable finish to the General Accident 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket on Saturday.

The classics are the major battles in the war for supremacy between the top trainers, and Stoute, Luca Cumani and Clive Brittain had excelled themselves as they produced Shadeed, Baim and Supreme Leader fit to run for their lives in the first important confrontation between the three-year-olds.

The princes of the Desert, the Makloum brothers of Dubai, must have been thrilled to the marrow by the fight not only between Shadeed and Baim, but also by that between Oh So Sharp and Bahari in Thursday's General Accident 1,000 Guineas.

At this, I was very worried in the dip, but I'll say this for him, he's very game."

As for Baim, it was no wonder that Cumani was a bitterly disappointed man in the unsaddling enclosure. Not only did the trainer have to face the frustrating experience of having Piggott desert him at the 11th hour, but he then saw the dip further loaded against him when the second favourite, Baim, battled his heart out in the last two furlongs with Willie Carson riding at his most forceful and determined. But the little Northern Baby colt was forced to use his speed twice, in the first place to reach a challenging position and second to launch his attack as Shadeed quickened in front of him.

The best prices now available about Shadeed and Baim for the Derby are 4-1. But those who are tempted to devalue Saturday's form as a guide to pinpointing the likely winner of the riband of the Turf do so at their peril.

The fact that the first three home came clean away from

their rivals to record a fast comparative time means that this was a high class Guineas. To be sure Shadeed is a highly strung colt, who now has to be taught to settle and whose nerves will have to survive the rigours of the Epsom preliminaries. But he is still a three-year-old of the highest calibre, whose breeding suggests he should possess sufficient stamina to match his admirable speed.

Baim, for his part, certainly ran as every bit as satisfactory a trial as did Mill Reef, Roberto and Grundy, who all finished second in the Guineas prior to their Derby triumphs in 1971, 72 and 75.

In finishing a close third, Supreme Leader advertised not only his own excellence but also the form of the Wood Ditton Stakes. "I always knew this was a very good colt," Clive Brittain, the trainer, said. "He'll now go straight to Epsom. There are possible stamina doubts on the dam's side, but Baim's influence should counterbalance that."

Millers Mate, the new third favourite for the Derby after his



Lester Piggott and Shadeed return in triumph after their narrow victory in Saturday's 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket. The win gave Piggott his 29th classic success.

FRENCH RACING Heads strike again with Silvermine

From Desmond Stoneyham, Paris

The Head family won their eighth French classic, the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, when Silvermine took the French classic comfortably by two lengths from the English filly Top Socialite at Longchamp yesterday afternoon. A neck away third came New Beauty and then Galliano, Cruella and Captive Island.

The disappointment of the race was the two Irish fillies. The 5-2 favourite, Park Appeal, never looked like taking a hand in the finish and she took seventh place just a neck in front of her travelling companion Alydar's Best.

Silvermine pulled hard during the early part of the mile event, made her effort before the 11th and 12th from the line. She was taken around the outside of Top Socialite and went on to win with plenty in hand. Her trainer, Crispin Head, who was responsible for three Troika's winning this event in 1979, said "I don't know where Silvermine will go. She's certainly improving all the time and I think she will stay further." Mme Head has many fillies in her stable and already has five named for the group one Prix de l'Arc.

Piggott has now been placed in both the English and French 1,000 Guineas for Michael Stoute. Last Thursday he just under to Oh So Sharp in Newmarket and gave Top Socialite every chance yesterday afternoon. Piggott said "I just found one too good."

Declan Gillespie was totally buoyed by Park Appeal and said: "She never went a yard and ran no race" and Jim Bolger her trainer, added: "Considering she never went

a yard, she did extremely well to finish seventh." Crispin Head thought that the Grand Critérium winner, Alydar's Best, was in need of a race.

Park Appeal produced Sagace in the most wonderful condition for the Prix Ganay and the colt never looked like letting down his connection. Once Yves Saint-Martin gave the 1984 Arc de Triomphe winner a head start on Sagace, the straight, Sagace cleared. Romildo took up the chase and finished four lengths away in second position with Carriellor and Piggott, three away third.

"I am convinced that Sagace is made for the Prix Ganay and not the Arc and the Breeders' Cup as his targets and just possibly a run in the Prix d'Istahan", Biancone reported that Daniel Wildenstein became a syndicate which has recently bought the D'Harcourt winner Strawberry Road and this horse will be seen in the Coronation Cup and the King George at Ascot.

Longchamp details

1.000 GUINEES (1m) 1. Silvermine (5-2) (F. Head), 2. Top Socialite (5-1) (D. Stoneyham), 3. New Beauty (5-1) (D. Stoneyham), 4. Galliano (5-1) (D. Stoneyham), 5. Cruella (5-1) (D. Stoneyham), 6. Captive Island (5-1) (D. Stoneyham), 7. Park Appeal (5-2) (D. Stoneyham), 8. Alydar's Best (5-1) (D. Stoneyham), 9. Sagace (5-1) (D. Stoneyham), 10. Romildo (5-1) (D. Stoneyham), 11. Carriellor (5-1) (D. Stoneyham), 12. Piggott (5-1) (D. Stoneyham).

2.000 GUINEES (1m) 1. Shadeed (5-1) (L. Piggott), 2. Baim (5-1) (L. Piggott), 3. Supreme Leader (5-1) (L. Piggott), 4. Oh So Sharp (5-1) (L. Piggott), 5. Bahari (5-1) (L. Piggott), 6. General Accident (5-1) (L. Piggott), 7. Newmarket (5-1) (L. Piggott), 8. Epsom (5-1) (L. Piggott), 9. Ascot (5-1) (L. Piggott), 10. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 11. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 12. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 13. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 14. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 15. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 16. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 17. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 18. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 19. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 20. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 21. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 22. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 23. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 24. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 25. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 26. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 27. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 28. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 29. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 30. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 31. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 32. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 33. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 34. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 35. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 36. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 37. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 38. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 39. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 40. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 41. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 42. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 43. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 44. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 45. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 46. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 47. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 48. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 49. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 50. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 51. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 52. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 53. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 54. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 55. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 56. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 57. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 58. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 59. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 60. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 61. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 62. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 63. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 64. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 65. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 66. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 67. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 68. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 69. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 70. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 71. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 72. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 73. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 74. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 75. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 76. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 77. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 78. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 79. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 80. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 81. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 82. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 83. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 84. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 85. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 86. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 87. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 88. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 89. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 90. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 91. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 92. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 93. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 94. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 95. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 96. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 97. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 98. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 99. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 100. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 101. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 102. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 103. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 104. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 105. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 106. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 107. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 108. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 109. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 110. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 111. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 112. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 113. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 114. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 115. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 116. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 117. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 118. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 119. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 120. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 121. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 122. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 123. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 124. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 125. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 126. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 127. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 128. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 129. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 130. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 131. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 132. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 133. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 134. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 135. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 136. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 137. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 138. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 139. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 140. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 141. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 142. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 143. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 144. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 145. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 146. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 147. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 148. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 149. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 150. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 151. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 152. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 153. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 154. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 155. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 156. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 157. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 158. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 159. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 160. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 161. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 162. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 163. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 164. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 165. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 166. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 167. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 168. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 169. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 170. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 171. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 172. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 173. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 174. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 175. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 176. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 177. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 178. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 179. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 180. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 181. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 182. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 183. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 184. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 185. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 186. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 187. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 188. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 189. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 190. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 191. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 192. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 193. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 194. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 195. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 196. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 197. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 198. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 199. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 200. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 201. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 202. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 203. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 204. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 205. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 206. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 207. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 208. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 209. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 210. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 211. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 212. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 213. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 214. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 215. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 216. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 217. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 218. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 219. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 220. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 221. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 222. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 223. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 224. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 225. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 226. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 227. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 228. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 229. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 230. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 231. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 232. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 233. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 234. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 235. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 236. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 237. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 238. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 239. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 240. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 241. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 242. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 243. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 244. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 245. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 246. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 247. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 248. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 249. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 250. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 251. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 252. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 253. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 254. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 255. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 256. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 257. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 258. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 259. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 260. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 261. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 262. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 263. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 264. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 265. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 266. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 267. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 268. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 269. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 270. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 271. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 272. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 273. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 274. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 275. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 276. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 277. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 278. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 279. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 280. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 281. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 282. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 283. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 284. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 285. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 286. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 287. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 288. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 289. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 290. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 291. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 292. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 293. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 294. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 295. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 296. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 297. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 298. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 299. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 300. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 301. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 302. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 303. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 304. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 305. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 306. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 307. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 308. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 309. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 310. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 311. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 312. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 313. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 314. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 315. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 316. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 317. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 318. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 319. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 320. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 321. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 322. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 323. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 324. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 325. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 326. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 327. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 328. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 329. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 330. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 331. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 332. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 333. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 334. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 335. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 336. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 337. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 338. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 339. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 340. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 341. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 342. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 343. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 344. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 345. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 346. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 347. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 348. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 349. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 350. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 351. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 352. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 353. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 354. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 355. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 356. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 357. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 358. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 359. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 360. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 361. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 362. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 363. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 364. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 365. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 366. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 367. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 368. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 369. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 370. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 371. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 372. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 373. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 374. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 375. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 376. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 377. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 378. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 379. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 380. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 381. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 382. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 383. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 384. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 385. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 386. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 387. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 388. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 389. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 390. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 391. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 392. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 393. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 394. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 395. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 396. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 397. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 398. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 399. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 400. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 401. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 402. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 403. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 404. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 405. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 406. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 407. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 408. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 409. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 410. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 411. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 412. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 413. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 414. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 415. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 416. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 417. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 418. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 419. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 420. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 421. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 422. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 423. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 424. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 425. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 426. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 427. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 428. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 429. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 430. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 431. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 432. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 433. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 434. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 435. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 436. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 437. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 438. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 439. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 440. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 441. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 442. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 443. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 444. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 445. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 446. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 447. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 448. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 449. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 450. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 451. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 452. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 453. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 454. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 455. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 456. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 457. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 458. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 459. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 460. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 461. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 462. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 463. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 464. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 465. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 466. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 467. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 468. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 469. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 470. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 471. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 472. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 473. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 474. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 475. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 476. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 477. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 478. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 479. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 480. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 481. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 482. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 483. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 484. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 485. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 486. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 487. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 488. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 489. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 490. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 491. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 492. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 493. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 494. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 495. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 496. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 497. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 498. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 499. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 500. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 501. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 502. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 503. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 504. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 505. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 506. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 507. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 508. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 509. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 510. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 511. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 512. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 513. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 514. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 515. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 516. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 517. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 518. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 519. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 520. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 521. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 522. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 523. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 524. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 525. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 526. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 527. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 528. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 529. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 530. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 531. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 532. Wolverhampton (5-1) (L. Piggott), 533. Wetherby (5-1) (L. Piggott), 534. Thirsk (5-1) (L. Piggott), 535. Doncaster (5-1) (L. Piggott), 536. York (5-1) (L. Piggott), 537. Sandown (5-1) (L. Piggott), 538. Southwell (5-1) (L. Piggott), 539. Wolverhampton (5-1) (

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Golden days under the hammer

Susan Harris takes to the salesroom in a look at the work of an auctioneer

Who wants to be an auctioneer? Nobody, it would seem, or rather very few indeed, which is strange when you consider that today the country's leading property auctioneers are nearly all millionaires with a lifestyle to match.

This once obscure part of the surveying profession has come very much into the limelight in recent years and many more firms of estate agents are opening auction departments to meet increased demand. This method of selling property is currently favoured by pension funds, insurance companies, local authorities and nationalised industries. The man-in-the-street is also beginning to see the benefits of auctions, as quick, painless and efficient, where the best possible price is achieved in the shortest time in a competitive market. Gone is the old belief that the only property sold at auction was otherwise unsaleable. Today, the country's top residential auctioneers, commercial properties are often sold under the hammer.

There is no recognized training course in the UK for an auctioneer, whether it be for chattels or property. The Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institution, disappeared many years ago when it was taken over and incorporated with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Although both the RICS and IEA hold annual competitions for young auctioneers, very few, if indeed any, of the entrants seem to have any ambition to become one. However, last year's runner-up in the RICS auctioneers competition, the daughter of a chartered auctioneer in the north of England, was quite keen to carry on the family tradition.

Most leading property auctioneers seem to have fallen into the job more by chance than by choice, either by their firm creating an auction department or by the death or retirement of the existing auctioneer. There is no salary as such for a property auctioneer. Most are partners, chartered surveyors, in firms and are therefore self-employed. They can expect to make nothing or a great deal, depending on their success rate. The auctioneer only gets paid on results and is only as good as the last auction.

A trainee auctioneer would expect the same salary as a trainee surveyor in the profession; about £8,000-£10,000 a year, and the majority of firms would expect the trainee auctioneer to become a chartered

surveyor if he is to take control on the rostrum. In addition to traditional educational qualifications, he must have a clear voice with an excellent command of the English language. He must be able to hold his audience of several hundred people for hours at a time, and learn how to extract the last pound from buyers despite frequent objections and interruptions. He must also be polite throughout the auction. For today's buyers could be tomorrow's sellers and good will is vital if the firm is to survive the great increase in competition currently being seen.

Part of the training once he has begun work in the auction department of the firm would be to act as a "runner" at the auction itself. The duties, among others, would be to identify the successful bidder immediately on the fall of the gavel, get him to sign the all-important purchaser's slip with details of his name, address and solicitors, and, in return for a Purchaser's Identity Card, collect the 10 per cent deposit cheque necessary for exchange of contracts on the relevant lot. The auctioneer will not continue with the next lot until this procedure has been completed with.

Before each auction, the trainee would also be extensively involved in inspecting, photographing and where necessary, measuring up the various properties entered, and preparing the particulars of sale for the auction catalogue. He would be responsible for placing advertisements announcing the auction and its lots, in the local, national and trade Press three to six weeks before its due date, at the same time making sure that all sale boards have been erected beforehand.

In the case of commercial and residential investments, he would advise the tenants of the properties to be auctioned and encouraging them to attend the auction and bid. The trainee must also make sure that the dates of the auctions to be held during the forthcoming year do not conflict on day or venue with an other auction and must take into account holidays,

such as public school, Jewish, Muslim and so on before booking the auction room. He would also have to liaise before each auction, with buyers and sellers at all levels and of all nationalities. The preparation behind each auction is to its success, the day itself being only the tip of the iceberg.

Before being allowed to take the rostrum on an auction day, the trainee will probably be given a "mock auction", in his firm's offices. With the firm's partners and colleagues as "punters", the rehearsal may prove more harrowing than the real thing. Depending upon the outcome at this trial, the practising auctioneer will decide when the time is right for the trainee to take the rostrum and will probably start him off with a couple of lots at the end of the auction when the less important properties are usually offered. If successful, he will have earned the title and position of reserve auctioneer and will be ready to take not only a few lots at each auction, but sole charge should the principal auctioneer be indisposed on the big day.

Such is the current boom in property auctioneering that the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors is compiling cassette tapes on the subject in conjunction with two property auctioneers, Clive Carpenter, FRICS, of Allsop & Company, and John Barnett, FRICS, of Harman Hesley & Company. The tapes are designed to assist prospective auctioneers in their training and will be available this year from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, 12 George Street, London SW1. Price £10.

If you wish to become an auctioneer, you should apply to one of the increasing number of firms holding regular monthly auctions, as opposed to those firms holding one-off auctions on an occasional basis.

Among the leading auction houses are Allsop & Co, 21 Soho Square, London W1 (mainly commercial investments); Barnard Marcus & Co, 66 Shepherd's Bush Road, London W12 (mainly residential); Willmott's, 65 Goldhawk Road, London W12 (mainly residential, some commercial); Hilliers, 272 West Green Road, N1 (mainly residential, some commercial); Hesley & Co, 14 Roger St, WC1 (mainly commercial investments); Hesley & Baker, 29 St George St, W1 (mainly commercial investments); Jones Lang Wootton, 22 Hanover Sq W1 (mainly commercial investments).

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD DIRECTORSHIP OF QUEEN ELIZABETH HOUSE

The election to proceed to an election to the newly established post of Director of Queen Elizabeth House. The director will have charge of a new centre for development and research in the field of Commonwealth Studies and the existing activities of Queen Elizabeth House. The director will be charged with the task of setting up the centre and of developing its identity as an international centre of excellence and should combine leadership and managerial and entrepreneurial skills with academic distinctions. It is envisaged that the centre will be established formally by 1 October 1986 at the latest; it is hoped that the director-elect will be able to take up his appointment from an earlier date to be agreed. The stipend of the directorship is £20,750 a year (subject to review). Applications (ten copies, or one if from abroad) naming three referees but without testimonials, should be received not later than 1 July 1985 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD New blood lectureship in Synaptic Pharmacology in association with Lincoln College

Applications are invited for the above university lectureship vacating from 1 October 1985. Applicants should be under 35 years of age on 1 October 1985. Stipend according to age on the scale £7,520 to £15,950 (under review). The successful candidate may be offered a stipendiary Tutorial Fellowship at Lincoln College.

University Lectureship in Pharmacology in association with Somerville or Hertford College

Applications are invited for the above post vacating from 1 October 1985. Stipend according to age on the scale £7,520 to £15,950 (under review). The successful candidate may be offered a stipendiary Tutorial Fellowship at Somerville College, the status of which provides that all Fellows shall be women, or, if a man is appointed, at Hertford College. Further details may be obtained from Professor A. D. Smith, Department of Pharmacology, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QT, to whom applications (nine typed copies, or one from overseas applicants) with the names of three referees should be sent by 30 May 1985.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Four SERC studentships are available for research work leading to higher degrees. Three are CASE awards from British Rail, British Ropes and Safety in Mines Research Corporation and Health and Safety Executive. These three projects are concerned with metal deformation and fracture and will involve various aspects of fracture mechanics. The fourth is an open award for research into any aspect of mechanical engineering. Candidates should have either a first or upper second class honours degree in mechanical engineering, physics, materials science or metallurgy. Industrial experience would be beneficial. Applications with a cv, and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to: Professor K. J. Miller, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Sheffield, Mappin St, Sheffield, S1 3JD. Quoted ref: R257/A.

HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY DEPT OF OFFSHORE ENGINEERING NEW BLOOD LECTURESHIP

The appointee will be expected to initiate a new area of research in offshore systems engineering and to develop this into a major research project. This research is considered to be vitally important in view of the potential widespread use of offshore production systems for the development of most oil and gas reserves in the North Sea. The appointee will be expected to develop a research programme which will be of benefit to the industry. The appointee will be expected to have a strong background in offshore engineering and to be an engineer with appropriate academic qualifications who has had some years of experience with offshore systems and structures. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in the field of offshore engineering and to be able to contribute to the development of the department. Applications should be sent to the Head of Department, Heriot-Watt University, Riccarton, Edinburgh, EH14 4AS. Please quote Reference No. 29/85.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Applications are invited for the following temporary teaching appointments, for two years from 1 October 1985:

- (a) Faculty of English: Appointee should be prepared to teach and examine in the general field of English Literature and to supervise students in the field of English Literature. The appointee should be a graduate of a university in the United Kingdom or abroad, and should have a strong background in English Literature. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cambridge, 100 Brook Road, Cambridge CB2 3RQ. Please quote Reference No. 29/85.
- (b) Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Celtic: Appointee should be prepared to teach and examine in the field of Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Celtic Studies. The appointee should be a graduate of a university in the United Kingdom or abroad, and should have a strong background in Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Celtic Studies. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cambridge, 100 Brook Road, Cambridge CB2 3RQ. Please quote Reference No. 29/85.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE Department of Politics LECTURESHIP

The University invites applications from men and women for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Politics vacating from 1 October 1985. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and examine in the field of Politics and to supervise students in the field of Politics. The appointee should be a graduate of a university in the United Kingdom or abroad, and should have a strong background in Politics. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 100 Brook Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU. Please quote Reference No. 29/85.

BRADFORD COLLEGE CHEMISTRY

Required for September 1985 or January 1986, a Graduate to teach Chemistry throughout the school. Bradford salary scale. Accommodation provided. Applications (with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees) to The Head Master, Bradford College, Bradford Road, Bradford, BD9 6AL. From whom further details may be obtained.

REGENT'S COLLEGE

Regent's College, a British educational foundation, is acquiring the Regent's Park site occupied until now by Bedford College of the University of London - among many other activities it will offer a number of courses in 15-week semesters (September-December, January-April) for US sophomores and junior year students.

Part-time British staff are required for the following, to be offered this September:

- Government
- History of Religion
- Theatre
- Literature
- English Music
- Sociology
- Business Administration
- History
- Economics

Applications should outline experience appropriate to the above themes, and be addressed to Mr James Platt, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS.

Regent's College is a developing institution in the international educational field, open for academics and foundations to suggest courses, research and other projects having a strong international component that might be introduced on a self-financing basis. It will be the home of a number of business, administrative and law courses. It will be the home of a number of business, administrative and law courses. It will be the home of a number of business, administrative and law courses.

To place your Recruitment Advertisement with Times Newspapers

please telephone
01-837 1234
Ex 7600 or 598

THE ATHENAEUM

The Committee of the Athenaeum invites applications for the post

CLUB SECRETARY

Salary: By arrangement
Preferred age: 40-50

Applications, giving details of career and the names of two referees, should be sent by 14 May 1985 to: The Chairman, The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5ER, in an envelope marked 'Secretary - Confidential'.

STAMFORD SCHOOL BURSAR

The Governors of the Stamford Endowed Schools invite applications for the post of Bursar at Stamford School from 1 September 1985. The post involves responsibility for the general management of the school's estates, facilities and non-teaching staff, and for the purchase of goods and services required by the school, and also includes the development of the use of the school's facilities by the local community and other outside bodies. Financial matters will largely be handled by the recently appointed Finance Officer to the Stamford Endowed Schools. Details of the post and an application form may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors of the Stamford Endowed Schools, 1 Broad Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 1PD (telephone 0780-51225).

APPOINTMENTS

THE ATHENAEUM

The Committee of the Athenaeum invites applications for the post

CLUB SECRETARY

Salary: By arrangement
Preferred age: 40-50

Applications, giving details of career and the names of two referees, should be sent by 14 May 1985 to: The Chairman, The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5ER, in an envelope marked 'Secretary - Confidential'.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL CROSBY, LIVERPOOL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE POST OF

HEAD

Which becomes vacant on 1st September 1985 upon the retirement of Mr. D. R. Johnston-Jones, M.A. This former Direct Grant School is now fully independent and participates in the Government's Assisted Places Scheme, with a Main School of 640 boys and a Preparatory Department of 120 boys. FURTHER PARTICULARS ARE AVAILABLE FROM: The Clerk to the Governors, Merchant Taylors' School, 186 Liverpool Road, Crosby, Liverpool, L23 0QP. Closing date for return of applications 31st May 1985.

WITHINGTON GIRLS' SCHOOL

Wellington Road, Fallowfield, Manchester M14 6BL

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

The Governors invite applications from Graduates with wide experience for the post of HEAD which will become vacant on 1st January, 1986, on the retirement of the present Headmistress, Miss Marjorie Hulme, BA. Salary according to qualifications and experience but not less than Burnham Group 9. Withington is an independent - formerly direct grant - day school for girls for about 560 pupils aged 7-18 including 100 in the Junior Department and 130 in the Sixth Form. The school is a member of the BGSA and the GSA and offers Government Assisted Places for girls aged 11 and 16 years. Further particulars may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors at the school to whom applications by letter with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 20th May, 1985.

ST PETER'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

Domestic Bursar (Readvertisement)

Applications are invited for the appointment of Domestic Bursar, which will fall vacant on 1 October 1985. The Domestic Bursar is the principal administrative officer of the College and is the senior manager of the majority of its non-academic functions. Further details of the responsibilities of the post and the manner of application may be obtained from the Master, St. Peter's College, Oxford, OX1 2DL. (Tel: 0865 248406). The closing date for applications is 24 May 1985.

FREP. AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD

BURSARSHIP

The College proposes to appoint to the full-time permanent post of Bursar, as from 1 January, 1986. The Bursar, who is an official Fellow and member of the Governing Body, has overall responsibility for the College Buildings and estates, for domestic and financial affairs, and is centrally involved in College policy, planning and development. Applicants will be expected to have relevant experience in administration, staff-management and finance. Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Rector, Lincoln College, Oxford, OX1 3DR, to whom completed applications, with the names of three referees, should be sent not later than 1 June, 1985.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE, LONDON UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited from good graduates in engineering, natural or social sciences for research in social and economic aspects of science and technology in industry, including courses in industrial relations, management organisation, economics, industrial sociology and technical education. The programme includes a period of study in industry and a period of study in the laboratory. The programme is designed to provide a broad background in the social and economic aspects of science and technology, and to provide a foundation for research in these fields. The programme is suitable for students who wish to pursue a career in industry or in research. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Imperial College, London SW7 2BZ. Please quote Reference No. 29/85.

Department of Social and Economic Studies

IMPERIAL COLLEGE, LONDON UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited from good graduates in engineering, natural or social sciences for research in social and economic aspects of science and technology in industry, including courses in industrial relations, management organisation, economics, industrial sociology and technical education. The programme includes a period of study in industry and a period of study in the laboratory. The programme is designed to provide a broad background in the social and economic aspects of science and technology, and to provide a foundation for research in these fields. The programme is suitable for students who wish to pursue a career in industry or in research. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Imperial College, London SW7 2BZ. Please quote Reference No. 29/85.

CHIROPODY AS A PROFESSION

The demand for the trained man or woman chiropodist in the private sector is increasing. Most of the training necessary to qualify for a Diploma in Chiropody may be taken at home by very specialised correspondence lessons. Full practical facilities are also provided. You are invited to write for the free booklet from The Secretary of the Society of Chiropodists, The Simon Institute (established 1918), The New Hall, Mordenhead, Berkshire, SL6 4LA. Tel: Maidenhead (0628) 32440 (or 21700 24 hrs) (7631)H

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

Eastbourne College of Domestic Economy

1 Silverdale Road, Eastbourne BN20 7AA (An independent College of Home Economics for 120 girls aged 17-20)

BURSAR

required for September 1985. Apply with CV together with names and addresses of two referees. Salary dependent on experience and qualifications; please state salary required. Applications to the Principal by 20 May.

Which school for your child?

Our expert counselling covers every aspect of education, from preparatory to finishing schools, from finance to educational psychology. We counsel parents on a personal basis - our advice is free and objective.

Truman & Knightley

THE TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 70/71 NOTTINGHAM STREET, LONDON W1P 8LJ. TELEPHONE: 01-727 1242. TELEX: 208141 (Dnt 70)

GUIDANCE FOR ALL AGES!

8-14 yrs. School choice, Progress 15-24 yrs. Job finding, course 25-34 yrs. Advancement, new start 35-54 yrs. 2nd Career, Redundancy Assessments and Guidance for all ages. Free brochures. ● ● ● CAREER ANALYSTS ● ● ● 30 Gloucester Place W1 01-438 6432 (24 hrs)

Durham Cathedral Organist and Master of the Chorists

Applications are invited for the post which falls vacant on 1st September 1985. Further particulars from: The Chapter Clerk, Durham Cathedral, Durham, DH1 1TA. Tel: 0191 265420. The closing date is 17th May 1985.

INSTRUCTORS

JAMES MADDISON UNIVERSITY seeks instructors for courses in political science and history of education for business and education in London programme. Applicants should be willing to accept a contract of 12 months, starting in September 1985. Salaries begin at £20,000. Advanced degrees preferred. Please send letter and curriculum vitae to: Director of Recruitment, James Madison University, 1000 College Avenue, Leesville, VA 22079, USA.

FREP. AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SALESIAN COLLEGE

Farnborough Hampshire Independent R.C. Grammar School. 480 boys. Required for September 1985. MODERN LANGUAGES GRADUATE (French and Spanish) to A level. Apply to the Headmaster with C.V. and names and addresses of two referees.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

Eastbourne College of Domestic Economy

1 Silverdale Road, Eastbourne BN20 7AA (An independent College of Home Economics for 120 girls aged 17-20)

BURSAR

required for September 1985. Apply with CV together with names and addresses of two referees. Salary dependent on experience and qualifications; please state salary required. Applications to the Principal by 20 May.

Which school for your child?

Our expert counselling covers every aspect of education, from preparatory to finishing schools, from finance to educational psychology. We counsel parents on a personal basis - our advice is free and objective.

Truman & Knightley

THE TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 70/71 NOTTINGHAM STREET, LONDON W1P 8LJ. TELEPHONE: 01-727 1242. TELEX: 208141 (Dnt 70)

GUIDANCE FOR ALL AGES!

8-14 yrs. School choice, Progress 15-24 yrs. Job finding, course 25-34 yrs. Advancement, new start 35-54 yrs. 2nd Career, Redundancy Assessments and Guidance for all ages. Free brochures. ● ● ● CAREER ANALYSTS ● ● ● 30 Gloucester Place W1 01-438 6432 (24 hrs)

Durham Cathedral Organist and Master of the Chorists

Applications are invited for the post which falls vacant on 1st September 1985. Further particulars from: The Chapter Clerk, Durham Cathedral, Durham, DH1 1TA. Tel: 0191 265420. The closing date is 17th May 1985.

INSTRUCTORS

JAMES MADDISON UNIVERSITY seeks instructors for courses in political science and history of education for business and education in London programme. Applicants should be willing to accept a contract of 12 months, starting in September 1985. Salaries begin at £20,000. Advanced degrees preferred. Please send letter and curriculum vitae to: Director of Recruitment, James Madison University, 1000 College Avenue, Leesville, VA 22079, USA.

FREP. AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SALESIAN COLLEGE

Farnborough Hampshire Independent R.C. Grammar School. 480 boys. Required for September 1985. MODERN LANGUAGES GRADUATE (French and Spanish) to A level. Apply to the Headmaster with C.V. and names and addresses of two referees.

